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## Top European Officials Found in Northrop Pay

By Jack Egan

WASHINGTON, June 6 (WP).—Senate subcommittee charged today that in connection with the sale of military goods Northrop Corp. made questionable payments to a number of members of Western European parliaments, including the former vice-president of the French assembly.

According to a memorandum dated by the panel, Gen. Paul Stein, the French official, was Northrop's payroll for \$7,500 a year.

Gen. Stein, 68, resigned his command post last November in disclosure that he had added high-ranking French officials that France's Mirage II jet fighter was technical inferior to U.S. planes, including Northrop's Northrop and General Dynamics were competing with the Mirage for sale of 350 lightweight jet fighters to Denmark, Norway, Belgium and the Netherlands to replace F-104 Starfighters.

Gen. Stein was severely injured this evening in a traffic accident in Paris, the Associated Press reported.

The police said that, according to first reports, Gen. Stein hit by a bus as he was crossing a street in the Opera district. The general's condition was reported as "serious" at the Hotel Cochin, where he was admitted.

Began in 1964

Memorandum from Northrop chairman Thomas Jones, read by the subcommittee today, said Gen. Stein began his work as a consultant for Northrop in 1964, soon after leaving his post as chief of staff of French Air Force. He was paid \$5,000 a year to start but went up to \$6,000 in 1968 and \$7,500 a year on Feb. 28, 1974, memo said.

Gen. Stein's confidential letter to high French officials, which said that the coming U.S. jets were "indisputably superior to the Mirage,"



Gen. Paul Stein

leaked out, Gaullist politicians charged that the general had compromised his military honor. He resigned as vice-president but remained in parliament.

The subcommittee said that it will probe the payments to Gen. Stein and other members of European parliaments, calling them "of questionable legitimacy." Northrop officials tried unsuccessfully to preserve Gen. Stein's anonymity by blanking out his name in some documents supplied to the Senate subcommittee. His identity was apparent from clues in other documents, however, including a letter from Gen. Stein to Northrop chairman Jones dated Jan. 23, 1973. In that letter, Gen. Stein urged Mr. Jones to wage a campaign in the news media to promote Northrop's new Cobra fighter among NATO countries.

"I would assist you," he said, "in that it is along these lines that you will have to shape your commercial strategy, in which I would assist you by all means at my disposal," Gen. Stein wrote.

Northrop was knocked out of the running for the NATO plans

deal earlier this year after the U.S. Air Force chose the competing General Dynamics plane. The subcommittee released 530 pages of material developed in an internal investigation of Northrop's overseas activities last year.

Among the other disclosures:

• Northrop secretly set up a Swiss firm—Economic and Development Corp.—to promote its planes among "the right people" in world capitals. Although Northrop owes EDC about \$3.1 million in commissions, it has been unable to get an explanation of what services the company performed and did not know the real identities of the owners.

Northrop investigators reported yesterday that one of the backers of EDC is a retired member of the German parliament, Franz Joseph Bach.

• Kenneth Roosevelt, grandson of President Theodore Roosevelt and a one-time high CIA official, was paid up to \$75,000 a year plus expenses to open doors for Northrop at the Pentagon, State Department and in the Middle East.

Mr. Roosevelt is credited with the CIA maneuvers that restored the Shah of Iran to his throne in 1953 and helped use his friendship with the Shah to further Northrop's business dealings in that country.

Yesterday, Northrop admitted that it had paid out \$450,000 intended to bribe two unnamed Saudi Arabian generals during negotiations to sell the Arab nation F-5E aircraft, and that it had paid an Iranian tax official \$4,400 and paid \$15,000 to an intermediary who purportedly passed it along as a gift to an unnamed Indonesian politician.

Legitimate Payments

The Senate subcommittee said that many payments fall into "a gray area of questionable legitimacy." This includes the payment of agency fees to members of several Western European parliaments, former high foreign military officers and the role of a former high CIA official in attempting to influence the weapons policies of Iran and West Germany.

Chairman Frank Church, D-Iowa, and Sen. Clifford Case, N.J., ranking member of the subcommittee on Multinational Corporations, said that the State Department and the Pentagon must share in the blame for the firm's payment of bribes to foreign officials.

They said that \$450,000 in bribes to two Saudi Arabian generals had to be "justified" to both the State and Defense Departments.

The subcommittee plans two days of hearings next week on Northrop and whether payoffs were made by the company to influence procurement decisions—not only abroad but possibly also in the United States.

At the White House, Ron Nessen, the presidential press secretary, said the May figures were "about in line with the latest administration forecast." He noted that "this kind of increase is typical of this period of bottoming out and the early phases of recovery."

Late last year and early this year, however, administration forecasts did not envisage an unemployment rate exceeding 9 per cent.

Several "hardship" measures of joblessness continued to worsen last month:

• The number out of work for 15 weeks or longer rose by 340,000 to more than 2.5 million. This figure was less than 1 million a year ago.

• The unemployment rate for married men went up again to 5.3 per cent, more than double the rate a year ago.

• The rate for heads of households—which includes some women and some single persons as well as married men—rose to 6.3 per cent, also more than double a year ago.

The index of hourly earnings rose last month by six-tenths of 1 per cent, indicating a continued slowdown in the pace of wage increases, although wages are still going up despite the high unemployment.

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, June 6 (NYT).—The British have voted overwhelmingly to remain in the Common Market and bring to an end a political debate that has raged here for years over the nation's role in Europe.

The results of yesterday's national referendum—the first in British history—showed that 67.2 per cent voted "yes" in favor of the market, a margin of victory of more than 2 to 1. Each of the four parts of the United Kingdom—England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland—backed membership in the European Economic Community.

Pro-market politicians hailed the size of the margin as a major triumph and a clear sign that the British wanted to forget differences over the EEC and play a constructive role in European cooperation.

Of 68 countries and regions, the only no majorities were registered in the Shetland Islands, north of Scotland, by a margin of 6,500, and in the Outer Hebrides, off the western coast of Scotland, by a margin of 11,000. Otherwise there were votes of yes by comfortable margins.

In a sense, the vote was the climax of more than two decades of internal wrangling in Britain over the nation's links to Europe. Twenty-five years ago, the British government refused to join the Coal and Steel Community, the forerunner of the nine-nation EEC, later said no to the market, changed its mind and joined 21.2 years ago, and then decided to reopen the issue with yesterday's referendum.

"The British people, in clear and unmistakable terms, have made their historic decision that Britain shall remain a member of the European Community," Prime Minister Harold Wilson said last night from the steps of 10 Downing Street. "They have overwhelmingly supported the government's recommendation."

Their verdict has been given by a vote and by a majority bigger than that achieved by any government in any general election in the history of our democracy. No one in Britain, in Europe or the wider world should have any doubts about its meaning."

Mr. Wilson said that years of national argument were over and that those who fought EEC membership should now set to help solve Britain's problems and work with Europe and all nations "to meet challenges confronting the whole world."

Political Advantage

It was Mr. Wilson himself who helped spur the national argument. Sensing political advantage, he rejected the terms under which the Conservatives took



View in Earl's Court as work is under way to count votes in the London area.

Britain into Europe in January, 1973, pledged to "renegotiate" membership, and then to put the whole issue to the country.

A rejection of his government's recommendation to the voters to remain in the EEC could well have led to his downfall. The victory, however, represents a political triumph for him, although problems within his Labor party, deeply split on the issue, are far from over.

The results also reflected a victory for the moderate forces in British politics. By voting for the EEC in such large numbers, the British were rejecting the pleas of both the extreme left and right to get out of Europe.

The victory was achieved by an unusual combination of political

forces—politicians from the Labor, Conservative and Liberal parties, including some of Mr. Wilson's most bitter opponents.

An active campaigner for the EEC, for example, was Edward Heath, a former Conservative prime minister who led Britain into the EEC. He was defeated in elections last year.

Repercussions

A crucial question tonight centered on the possible repercussions of the vote on the Labor party. Seven of the 22 Cabinet ministers, half the Labor party members in the House of Commons, the Labor party itself and the major trade unions had all opposed Mr. Wilson's efforts to keep Britain in the EEC.

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## Egypt and Israel Ready To Resume Peace Talks

Offer by Cairo

Tel Aviv Stand

By Bernard Gwertzman

By Flora Lewis

WASHINGTON, June 6 (NYT).—Egypt has informed the United States that it is ready to resume negotiations for an interim Sinai agreement with Israel and to make concessions if Israel does.

However, well-placed informants, familiar with the content of the talks held in Salzgub early this week by President Ford and Egypt's President Anwar Sadat, said that Mr. Sadat had made it clear that Egypt would still insist, as a minimum condition, that Israel withdraw from the Abu Fudeis oil field and the Mitla and Gidi Passes. All were captured in the six-day war of June, 1967.

The Cairo leader's willingness to resurrect the step-by-step approach, which U.S. officials once believed dead, was viewed by key officials here as a significant development toward maintaining momentum in the Middle East negotiations. But the officials cautioned that it was not absolutely certain that such talks, which collapsed in March, would resume.

A Risk at Geneva

Before the Ford-Sadat meeting in Austria, the Egyptian leader had been pressing for the reconvening of the Geneva conference even though he acknowledged that it might result only in provoking a direct Arab-Israeli confrontation.

The American informants here said that in Salzgub discussions with Mr. Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, Mr. Sadat agreed with their approach of a step-by-step approach offered the best prospect. But they did not rule out going to Geneva in case the concessions that Egypt or Israel might be willing to offer did not go far enough to make another interim approach worth the risk.

Moreover, the informants said, even if another interim agreement were sought, the approach might not involve the familiar Kissinger "shuttle diplomacy." To make it easier for the two sides to make concessions that either or both could not make in March, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

PARIS, June 6 (NYT).—Israeli Defense Minister Shimon Peres gave an "unqualified yes" here today on his government's readiness to resume step-by-step negotiations with Egypt for further troop withdrawals in the Sinai Desert.

Mr. Peres also said that Israel was ready to negotiate with Syria and even with the Palestine Liberation Organization "the minute it stops being what it is—an organization dedicated to the destruction of Israel."

The defense minister, who had been accused of hawkish inflexibility in recent months, also said that the Soviet Union has been "trying" to "so far unsuccessfully"—to induce the PLO to moderate its attitude.

His statements, at a news conference and in an interview, came a day after word that Egypt has told the United States it is ready for new negotiations and will make concessions if Israel does.

Mr. Peres was here at the French government's invitation to visit the Paris International Air Show. The French, who late last year lifted their embargo on arms to Middle East "battleground countries," have been hoping to resume sales to Israel. They were cut off at the start of the 1967 war when Charles de Gaulle, then president, in principle forbade deliveries to both sides. But France continued sales to Libya, Kuwait and other Arab countries which sent the material to Egypt.

The Israeli minister said there was some "brilliant innovation" in French technology, but that it could not compete with American and Soviet military technology over the broad range of modern weaponry and could only "complement but not replace" American supplies to Israel. He refused to say what, if anything, Israel may buy from France.

Although the French invitation to Mr. Peres to come to Paris was a subtle bit of diplomacy, designed to warm somewhat the frigid relations with Israel, the government here did not go so far as to display the honors lavished on



Shimon Peres, in Paris Friday.

Arab officials in their frequent visits.

Mr. Peres spoke of Israel's willingness to continue negotiations in several contexts, including Geneva, which he called "a place, not a program." He also said, however, that "nobody is in a hurry to go back to Geneva now," and he made a distinction in the approaches that Israel prefers for Egypt and for Syria.

With Syria, he said, "I would prefer a one-jump negotiation. The territory involved is too small for a step at a time." He said that Israel would negotiate with the Syrians anywhere.

"Geneva, on the Golan, in Cyprus," and with any procedure, "directly, indirectly or through the good offices of the Americans."

The minister was asked about Russia's recent agreement to supply Libya with large amounts of weapons and a small nuclear reactor.

"They are sending the wrong things to the wrong place," he said, adding that he saw no danger of the reactor being used to develop atomic weapons because "the Soviet Union is a responsible country in the nuclear field."

Mr. Peres was asked about the recent visit of Soviet officials to Israel and the likelihood of renewed Soviet-Israeli relations. He said the visit "was not announced officially," but he did not deny that it occurred. He said that Israel did not break its Soviet relations, so it was not up to display the honors lavished on

Faced With Party's Threat

## Portuguese Military to Allow Socialist Paper to Reappear

From Wire Dispatches

LISBON, June 6 (AP).—Portugal's Socialist party tonight scored a major victory when military leaders voted to hand back the Lisbon evening newspaper, Republica, to its Socialist journalists.

Faced with a Socialist threat to resign from the government over the issue, the military's Revolutionary Council publicly sided against Republica's Communist-backed printing workers, who halted publication on May 20.

The newspaper, one of the few Portuguese dailies not under Communist control, can start publishing again whenever its owners and editorial staff wish, the council said after a four-hour meeting.

No Firings Ahead

It added that the newspaper's administration would not be changed, as the pro-Communist workers had demanded, and that these workers would not be fired as the paper's administration had asked.

The announcement stipulated,

Brezhnev Due To Give Address After an Absence

MOSCOW, June 6 (Reuters).—Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev, missing from the public scene for a month and rumored to be sick, will address a meeting of voters from his Moscow constituency next Friday, it was reported today.

The report, in the weekly radio and television program guide, said the meeting would take place in the Kremlin and be televised and broadcast live throughout the country.

Elections to the Supreme Soviet's parliament in the 15 republics of the Soviet Union take place June 15. Mr. Brezhnev represents Moscow's Saureman region in the parliament of the Russian Federation.

He was last seen in public when he attended a reception May 9 marking the 30th anniversary of the defeat of Germany in World War II.

The anti-market ministers issued a joint statement, saying they accepted "the democratic verdict of the people." One or two of them, including Anthony Wedgwood Benn, the left-wing minister for industry, may be shifted by Mr. Wilson to new Cabinet posts.

In the Labor party, there were appeals to close ranks to meet the economic crisis. Its next internal crisis could come over the expected Cabinet reshuffle and pending decisions on how to deal with the economy.

Mr. Benn, who led the fight against the market, said the referendum had a "great healing effect" because "it provided the minority with the opportunity to accept a majority view."

While most of the anti-market politicians were thus talking of their acceptance of the vote, a few suggested that they would continue the struggle. Enoch Powell, the right-wing rebel Conservative, said he remained "convinced that the people in this country will not be absorbed into a European state."

The results were greeted in EEC capitals with relief. Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, said, "A Europe without Britain would not have been strong enough."

About 63 per cent of the United Kingdom's 40 million eligible voters went to the polls, compared with 72 and 78 per cent in the two national elections last year. About 173 million voted for the market and 8.5 million voted against.

Tass Assails Result

MOSCOW, June 6 (AP).—The Soviet Union today expressed disappointment with the vote to remain in the EEC claiming that the British working class was overpowered by capitalist pressure.

The Tass news agency said, "The odds were stacked against the anti-Common Market forces." Russia saw the referendum as an opportunity for weakening a Western economic alliance.

Strike Cancels Herald Tribune Monday Issue

## Strike Cancels Herald Tribune Monday Issue

PARIS, June 6 (NYT).—The International Herald Tribune, along with other newspapers published in Paris, will not appear on Monday because of a printers' strike. The strike, scheduled for one day, will protest layoffs and will press demands for negotiations in the Parisien Libere dispute.

## aterial on Plots Separate

## Report of Rockefeller's Panel In CIA Is Received by Ford

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, June 6 (WP).—The Rockefeller Commission's report on CIA activities, omitting inclusions relating to alleged involvement in assassination against foreign leaders, was sent to President Ford today.

However, the President was not separately the panel's serial on allegations that the CIA helped plot assassinations abroad, including attempts against Cuban Premier Fidel Castro and the slaying of Dominican dictator Rafael Trujillo.

White House Press Secretary F. Nessen later said the report, not to be made public, but to be given to a Senate committee. Government spokesmen said they expected the report to be made public Sunday.

spokesman for the commission last night that the final report of the CIA will include information on the agency's alleged involvement in plots against high leaders.

New avenues opened up and y (the commission members) lized they could not possibly x them down all the way," spokesman said.

Concern on Reaction

Some sources deplored the decision, saying they feared it would be what had been an earnest obligation look like a cover-up, in receiving the report at the White House, the President said "an important document."

It will give us the basis for firm recommendations to be sure—make positive—that end up with a CIA and an all-purpose community that will an excellent job for the future this country and at the same e insure the privacy of individuals, within the Constitution, s, laws and so forth," he said.

A TV interview today, Sen. ck Church, D-Iowa, indicated that the White House would n over the report to his "resting committee."

'Hard Evidence'

Sen. Church said yesterday at his panel on intelligence arations already had "hard dence" of CIA complicity. Today, he indicated that some these assassination plots alted in actual murder atpts and left the possibility

## U.S. Jobless Rate Tops 9% For First Time Since 1941

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, June 6 (NYT).—The nation's unemployment rate rose again in May although the total number of Americans with jobs increased for the second consecutive month, the Labor Department reported today.

The unemployment rate last month was 9.2 per cent of the labor force, up from 8.9 per cent in April and the highest since 1941, when unemployment averaged 9.8 per cent for the entire year.

Both employment and unemployment can rise at the same time as a result of a growth in the labor force—those at work or looking for jobs. That is what happened in April and May.

Unemployment rose by 300,000 in May to a postwar record of 8.5 million persons. Employment was up by 320,000.

Statistics Turnaround

In the bewildering array of statistics on the employment situation, there are some that have shown a record of turning around favorably.

Julius Shiskin, commissioner of labor statistics, told the Congressional Joint Economic Committee today that the unemployment situation "continued to be extremely serious." He noted that the unemployment rate is a "lagging" indicator, improving only after output in the economy begins to expand.



## Transition From Military Rule

## PRG, Noting 6th Anniversary, Formally Installed in Saigon

SAIGON, June 6 (UPI).—The Provisional Revolutionary Government marked its sixth anniversary today by formally taking office in Saigon and assuming virtually all responsibility for running the nation.

President Huynh Tan Phat held a daylong series of meetings with senior officials of the PRG and called in regional administrators for a conference to coordinate the transition from military to civil authority.

Founded in the jungles of South Vietnam in 1969 as a guerrilla government, the PRG long controlled "liberated areas" of the country before Viet Cong and North Vietnamese troops captured Saigon April 30.

Since the fall of the capital, the PRG has spent most of the time formulating policy and has left government in the hands of the military.

**Government Policies**  
As of today the PRG is expected to begin issuing directives on foreign affairs, trade, finance and the economy that will give an idea of the government's policies, now largely a mystery.

North Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong, in a speech to his nation's fifth People's Congress on Tuesday, said the government in South Vietnam would be "an advanced democracy" unlike the socialist system of the North.

But he did not enrage on the description and there was no indication of exactly what he meant.

Government programs published before the takeover of Saigon and the PRG take-over said basic freedoms would be respected. Private businesses would be allowed and a foreign policy of neutralism would be followed.

**No Statements**  
There have been no official PRG statements since the new government assumed power and most Saigonese are unaware of the actual government policies since previous regimes banned the spread of all information on the PRG.

A random poll of South Vietnamese today showed that few in Saigon knew the name of the PRG President Phat, although most were familiar with Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the PRG Advisory Council and founder of the National Liberation Front in 1969.

Mr. Tho was an early resistance leader in Saigon, following the 1954 partition of Vietnam, who quickly was forced to flee to the

jungles by the pro-American regime of President Ngo Dinh Diem.

Mr. Tho had been a lawyer. Mr. Phat also is a Saigon native and he was an architect before he fled in the late 1950s.

## Minh Was Reportedly Flown to Hanoi

By George McArthur

HONG KONG, June 6.—The last brief leader of the defunct Saigon government, Gen. Duong Van (Big) Minh, was secretly flown to Hanoi for "consultations" that could lead to his inclusion in the new government of South Vietnam, according to diplomatic reports filtering out of North Vietnam.

These reports are considered reliable by Western experts but they lack any official confirmation.

Gen. Minh has now returned to Saigon and is living as he has for the last eight years in the spacious villa where he raises orchids and long maneuvered to make himself head of the "third force" in South Vietnam. While the "third force" has virtually disappeared since the collapse of the Saigon regime April 30, the inclusion of Gen. Minh in a new Communist regime would considerably enhance the conciliatory image the North is projecting with success.

**Contact With PRG**  
Even though Gen. Minh failed in efforts to negotiate with the Communists in the final 24 hours during which he was South Vietnam's President, he is known to have been in direct contact with the PRG for a long period before Saigon's collapse. The PRG and the North Vietnamese radio have hardly mentioned him since then, although there has been much speculation that he would be "rehabilitated."

The reports from North Vietnam said that Gen. Minh was flown to Hanoi in mid-May and remained there about 10 days.

Presumably he was also reunited with his brother, Duong Van Nhut, long known to have been a member of the Viet Cong structure and reportedly a major general in the North Vietnamese Army.

Gen. Nhut elected to go with the Communist side in the old days of the war against the French while Gen. Minh stuck with the French-trained military apparatus of the Saigon side.

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**PUBLIC TRIAL**—Young handcuffed Saigonese being tried by people's court, was charged with throwing grenades at Provisional Revolutionary Government guards. He was found guilty and immediately executed on May 29. Photo came from Bangkok.



**SAIGON CONFESSIONS**—Picture shows members of political parties that were operating in South Vietnam before takeover by Provisional Revolutionary Government, writing self-confessions as they registered last week under orders of the new government.

## Iran Warships Have Prominent Role

## 2d-Day Convoys Complete Suez Reopening

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, June 6 (NYT).—Two Iranian destroyers today joined three Egyptian military vessels in a convoy that sailed from Suez, at the southern end of the Suez Canal, to Ismailia, a little less than halfway through the waterway.

A second convoy, consisting of one merchant ship each from Japan, Italy, the Sudan and Pakistan, followed the military vessels.

The voyage of the two convoys today completed the ceremonial reactivation of the canal, which was reopened yesterday by two southbound convoys after being closed for exactly eight years, since the start of the Arab-Israeli six-day war.

The Iranian military vessels' participation in the canal's festive reopening was evidence of the active role that Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi of Iran has carved out for his country in the canal zone affairs since the end of the October war.

Mediterranean Power

The Shah wants to establish Iran as a Mediterranean power, both economically and militarily. To this end, he has established a close relationship with Egypt's President Anwar Sadat and has subscribed to an estimated \$1 billion in investments in Egypt, most of them in the area of Port Said.

Port Said is the first area of Egypt to have been declared a free-trade zone under Mr. Sadat's "open-door" policy for attracting foreign investments.

Large portraits of the Shah were displayed in the streets of Port Said yesterday along with those of Mr. Sadat. Crown Prince Reza Pahlavi, the Shah's son, was prominent among the foreign dignitaries who accompanied Mr. Sadat to Port Said for the formal opening of the canal.

Iranian funding in the port city includes a low-income housing project for 4,000 families as well as industrial and maritime installations.

Nine countries sent small merchant vessels through the canal in the first two days of its resumed operations. The nations—the Soviet Union, China, Greece, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Pakistan, the Sudan and Yugoslavia—are expected to be among those making the greatest use of the canal.

After the first two days' commercial convoys complete their canal passages tomorrow, for the ensuing 10 days or so there will be one convoy daily, southbound one day, northbound the next.

All traffic will be by daylight, at the beginning. Mashour Ahmed Masbhour, the head of the Suez Canal Authority, has said that he wants to make the first passages "easy" to give pilots and other personnel confidence.

Before the canal closed in 1967, an average of 63 ships transited the canal daily, with convoys using two bypasses to give each other clearance and with traffic continuing through the night.

Mr. Sadat broke ground in

Suez today for the first of three

tunnels that the Egyptians hope to blast under the canal to connect the Suez with Egypt proper. The two other tunnels are planned for Ismailia and Qantara, a city halfway between Port Said and Ismailia.

Egypt hopes to spend some \$9 billion during the next five years on the development of the canal zone, but its ability to finance the project on such a large scale is doubted by most foreign experts.

However, a high official said today that funds already pledged or made available by Iran and Arab oil countries render the \$9-billion estimate realistic.

In any event, Mr. Ford and Mr.

Kissinger want first to explore Israel's negotiating position, in talks they will hold with Premier Yitzhak Rabin next week. The President and the secretary want to determine whether there is enough bargaining room between the Egyptian and Israeli positions to make another American mediation effort worthwhile.

In particular, the United States wants to find out what it would take in the way of Egyptian concessions to force Israel to agree to withdraw its forces to the east of the strategic Mitla and Gidi Passes.

In March, the mediation efforts collapsed when Israel decided that Egyptian concessions secured by Mr. Kissinger were not sweeping enough to justify giving up the oil field and the passes.

The Israelis offered to return the oil field and half the length

of the passes for the concessions then available. This was rejected by Egypt, which insisted on the passes in their entirety as a minimum condition.

In recent weeks, Mr. Rabin has indicated that Israel, which once sought an agreement that could last as long as five to seven years, would now consider a three-to-five-year period.

The Egyptians, in the March negotiations, agreed to an indefinite period, asserting that they would be willing to sign a statement keeping the accord in force until it was superseded. Mr. Kissinger told the Israelis he believed that the Egyptians would agree informally to let an accord stand for two years without pressing for a new pact.

The shift to a gentler tone in Israeli comments on Moscow was particularly noticeable when Mr. Peres spoke about Soviet relations with the PLO. He said Moscow supported a Palestinian national homeland on the Jordan's West Bank and in Gaza, and had been trying to exert a moderating influence on PLO extremists.

Mr. Peres's words appeared aimed at creating an improved atmosphere for substantive new exchanges. He repeated the frequent Israeli call for "face-to-face" meetings with Arab leaders and the reservation that "words" about peace must be "translated into deeds" before Israel would feel assured.

But, he added, "words of peace are better than words of war."

**Cosmonauts Run Tests in Space**

MOSCOW, June 6 (Reuters).—Two Soviet cosmonauts, Lt. Col. Pyotr Klimuk and civilian engineer Vitaly Sevast'yanov, today spent their 13th day in space checking their blood circulation and the operation of their hearts in weightlessness. They reported.

The press agency said the two men ran the tests after an easy day yesterday, spent tuning up their scientific equipment on board their 19-ton Salyut-4 space station and doing routine housework—and a good night's sleep.

The station's systems were reported to be functioning normally and both men were feeling well.

## Welcomed by New Neighbors

## Vietnam Family Launches U.S. Life

By Andrew H. Malcolm

CAMAS, Wash., June 6 (NYT).—Not long ago a southsayer in South Vietnam told Nguyen Dinh Tri that he would have 10 more years of wealth in his life, but that he must keep his moustache to insure the prediction's validity.

Mr. Tri, who was an affluent construction contractor, kept the moustache. And now he has lost everything he owned.

But the South Vietnamese refugee, one of the first released from refugee camps by U.S. officials to begin the difficult resettlement process, is well on his way to forging a new life in this country. His initial success and minor difficulties so far may provide some encouragement and valuable lessons, to more than 100,000 other refugees who will be experiencing much the same transition in the weeks and months ahead.

## First Few Days

In his first few days here in southwestern Washington state Mr. Tri, once a member of the nationalist Viet Minh, has already enrolled to pay Social Security, purchased a used car, earned a driver's license, paid court fees for his new neighbor and secured employment in a woolen mill for his sister, his wife, his oldest son and himself.

The other night he worked overtime and still did his English lessons. And this week he will open a bank account for his family. "We try," he said, "every day we try. We are tired. But we try."

So far, the members of the Tri family have impressed neighbors with their confidence, their manners and their quiet determination to succeed. For instance, Mrs. Louis Rice recently interrupted preparations for her husband's funeral to leave a sack of groceries with her new neighbors.

That night all 13 members of the Tri family trooped over to the Rice home to express their gratitude and condolences in the best English they could muster. Mrs. Rice cried.

Each afternoon after work and each evening after dinner the entire Tri family, from 4-year-old Tram on up to 81-year-old grandpa Le, studies English (the new word "Yo-Yo" aroused gales

of giggles the other night around a table for several hours using books, newspapers, dictionaries, Bibles and even magazine labels.

## Eagerness to Learn

The family's eagerness to learn and their presence in this quiet paper mill community of 6,000 up the Columbia River from Portland has prompted dozens of local residents to stop by, to telephone good wishes and to spontaneously offer a wide variety of aid from clothing to cabbage. In some of the clothes, allegedly outgrown by American children, the Tri's have found brand new price tags.

"I think they will work out fine," said Glenn Farrell, a merchant whose grandparents emigrated here from Ireland and Switzerland.

Which is not to say that the first days of life in the United States have been simple. It has been an uneasy time for the family, filled with concern, surprises, brief bewilderments and many unknowns. A pop-out ice cube tray without handles can be a puzzle when first encountered. The driven license exam talked of strange things such as "shoulders" on the road.

There are many more difficult hurdles ahead. What will be the town's reaction, for instance, when Mr. Tri's two sisters and his brother-in-law and their families, a total of 30 more persons, arrive here? What will the Tri children think when they learn that many American children have their own bedrooms and do not share quarters with four sisters? Or when the traditional and unquestioned Vietnamese family hierarchy is challenged by teen-age pressures?

For now, those worries seem distant. Of more immediate concern is the search for new living quarters in Camas. The Tri family has been sharing the six rooms and one bathroom in the home of the James Collinses, a young couple (he is 34, she is 32) who just one month ago welcomed their first two children—twins left at a Catholic orphanage in Saigon last winter.

Mr. Collins volunteered his home to refugees through the Catholic Relief Services, which flew the family here from southern California and which is providing \$30 a day in financial aid for the first few weeks.

"You'd think it would be terribly crowded with 17 people here," said Mr. Collins, a former Navy Seabee who spent 18 months in

Vietnam, "but it's worked out beautifully."

The Tri's have noted what the Collinses bathe the babies and shower, and the bathroom somehow always free them. Meals, prepared Vietnamese-style are cooked by the Tri's. When Mrs. Collins is at work as a typewriter in a nearby city and when her husband is away mending the six modest homes they rent out, the Tri children satisfactorily care for the babies.

**Laundry Done**  
And when Colleen Collins goes to do the laundry, she finds a done and folded laundry.

As Mr. Tri answered confidently, "They do so much for us. We must avoid how you say imposing on them. I hope some day I can help people like they help us."

The help has been abundant and from many persons. As Mr. Tri notes each gesture of a pad of paper for later repayment, perhaps by a big party. Marcy Morris slipped Mr. Tri \$5 when she learned he had given up his cherished, vintage beer mug. Mr. Morris has offered a house rent free, which Mr. Tri will accept if he cannot find one by himself.

Dr. Thomas Williams is providing free dental care. And someone else found a Buddhist temple in Portland, Ore.

Mr. Tri's father has been using a little table covered with fresh flowers as an altar.

At work last week one woman noticed that Mr. Tri's wife had difficulty seeing. That afternoon she took her to an eye doctor and paid the \$71 bill for glasses. The Tri's got no special help treatment at the nearby Pendleton Woolen Mill. "These jobs were gone begging because you can get \$85 a week on unemployment," said Bob Smith, the personnel manager. The Tri's now earn about \$340 an hour each.

## Permanent Camps

ANNVILLE, Pa., June 6 (AP).—It is possible, although not probable, that permanent camps will be needed for refugees from Indochina who cannot find American sponsors. Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger made this comment as he toured the refugee camp at Fort Indiantown Gap. "It may have to come; that, but we certainly don't want it to," he said. "We hope to be able to place all these people."

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## Austerity Aim Of New Drive In Argentina

By Joanne Omang

BUENOS AIRES, June 6 (WP).—In what Argentina's new Economy Minister, Celestino Rodrigo, promised would be the first of a series of "necessarily severe" austerity measures, the government has devalued the peso by 50 per cent and more than doubled the sale price of gasoline.

The announcement Wednesday night by Mr. Rodrigo was greeted yesterday morning by a brief strike by taxi drivers. But President Isabel Peron's government was already handing out new fare lists and by midmorning the cabs were back in service at more than double their previous rates.

The devaluation lowers the peso from 15 to the dollar to 30 for the common rate, with the commercial rate lowered from 10 to 26 to the dollar. The measure brings the peso closer to the international rate, which reached 50 to the dollar on Monday morning.

It was the second devaluation in three months. The first, on March 4, changed the peso's value from 9 to 15 for a dollar.

**High Gasoline Cost**  
Standard gasoline rose yesterday from about \$1.28 a gallon at the old rate to \$1.80 at the new rate.

But Northrop requested and was granted confidential treatment, by the probers, of its Section 4, which deals largely with overseas payments. A copy of the section has been made available to The New York Times.

**'Better Access'**  
According to a Northrop executive's statement in the report, Mr. DeFrancis was hired by the aircraft-manufacturing firm "to fill a requirement for better access to and knowledge about the policy levels within the German government."

"The need for this coverage became clear," the executive continued, "when I was visited by a high official of the German defense department, accompanied by a member of the U.S. State Department, and they informed me that investigations in Germany on their procurement practices had indicated that Northrop was being put at a disadvantage against other American competitors through illegal activities and influences on the part of others."

The purpose of the visit was to insure me that they had complete evidence of this keeping of Northrop from obtaining business."

The executive went on to praise Mr. DeFrancis' "combination of capabilities"—his "knowledge of the U.S. government, especially the Congress," and his "ability to understand Germany and the European countries."

According to the report, Mr. DeFrancis, a Georgetown University law graduate, has been legal counsel to the West German Embassy here for 20 years.

The report said that in an interview with the auditors he

## Secret Northrop Memo Bares Consultant's 'Access' to Bonn

By Robert M. Smith

WASHINGTON, June 6 (NYT).—The Washington consultant to whom the Northrop Corp. gave a 15-year, \$100,000-a-year contract to lead investigators that he did not "know a damn thing about an airplane except the nose and the tail."

But, according to a confidential report of auditors retained by Northrop, he knew the West German government very well, he made cash payments to get "certain things" done by people who were "of the type who would not want their names associated with Northrop" and he was instrumental in setting up an independent corporation that apparently sought to reward foreign nationals for promoting Northrop sales.

The Northrop-related activities of the consultant, Frank DeFrancis, operator of a one-man law practice, are portrayed in a report by Ernst & Ernst, Northrop's accounting firm. The Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on International Corporations and Organizations is investigating Northrop affairs as part of its probe of overseas practices of American firms.

Much of the accounts' report has been disclosed previously, but Northrop requested and was granted confidential treatment, by the probers, of its Section 4, which deals largely with overseas payments. A copy of the section has been made available to The New York Times.

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The report said that in an interview with the auditors he

stated that "the minister of finance, the Ministry of Defense, the Chancellor and the ministers of foreign affairs" or West Germany had given him "a great deal of information on Northrop's 'oral' clearances."

Mr. DeFrancis is said in a report to have told the auditors that he had never made any political contributions for Northrop and that "he had not made any payments at Northrop's direction." But he acknowledged that he had made "certain cash payments" after clearing them with Thomas Jones, chairman of a board and president of Northrop.

According to the report, Mr. DeFrancis said that "he had from time to time employed people to do certain things for which he made cash payments for the services. He said that these people were of the type who would not want their names associated with Northrop and that this of procedure facilitated utilizing their services."

The report said the attorney also acknowledged receiving \$1,000 in 1972 from James Allen Northrop vice-president who since retired, after asking \$50,000. The report said Mr. DeFrancis implied that part of money was to be used to "play" for Northrop's "protection." John Blandford, a Washington consultant who until in 1973 was chief of staff for House Armed Services Committee.

Mr. Blandford was given a five-year contract with General Services, Inc., an charter company of which Mr. DeFrancis was board chairman.

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## Heads of Cyprus Communities Agree to Continue Their Talks

VIENNA, June 6 (AP).—UN-sponsored talks between Turkish and Greek Cypriots continued here today with their representatives agreeing to meet again tomorrow.

A communiqué issued after the second day of talks here described the sessions between Rauf Denkash of the Turkish community and Glafkos Clerides of the Greek community as having been held in a "friendly but frank atmosphere" and that "aspects of the Cyprus problem" were discussed.

Tomorrow's meeting was scheduled to give the two sides "time for consultations," the communiqué read by a UN representative said.

The UN spokesman said that it could be assumed that during today's talks some questions arose that made consultations necessary. He did not disclose what these questions were.

Sources said, however, that a referendum scheduled to be held Sunday in the Turkish-controlled northern part of Cyprus was not discussed. The referendum is to decide on a constitution for the area as a separate state.

Before the start of the talks, Mr. Clerides said that should the Turkish side maintain its intentions and hold the referendum he would have no other choice but to walk out of the conference.

Mr. Denkash insisted that the referendum would be held as planned.

In Nicosia, the Cyprus government announced today its conditional acceptance of a Turkish-Cypriot plan for a joint transitional government.

Mr. Denkash made the proposal yesterday in Vienna. He suggested the formation of a transitional government to im-

clude representatives from both communities on the island pending a final settlement of the Cyprus problem.

**Constitutional Status**  
A spokesman for the Greek-Cypriot-controlled Cyprus government said that Mr. Denkash's proposal would be accepted "provided it involves a return to the constitutional status of joint administration of the island by the Greek and Turkish-Cypriot communities."

The Turkish Cypriots withdrew from the joint administration after the outbreak of intercommunal fighting in December, 1963.

Last February, the Turkish Cypriots unilaterally proclaimed a separate Turkish-Cypriot state in the northern 40 per cent of the island overrun by the Turkish Army last July.

**Spain Sentences 5 Terrorists to Varied Terms**

BURGOS, Spain, June 6 (AP).—A closed-door military court yesterday sentenced five Basques, among them a Catholic priest, allegedly members of the Basque separatist movement, to jail for terrorism charges. The military commander's office here said.

The defendants were accused of blowing up a car agency in San Sebastian 18 months ago.

Ignacio Garmendia, a bank clerk, and Juan Maria Zubendi, a student, both 19, received 23 years. Two other students, Inigo Alcaín and Jose Arrieta, both 21, got eight and six years respectively. A monk, the Rev. Juan Euzarista Lasa, was sentenced to 12 years and a day for illegal possession of explosives.

**1 Dead in French Blast**  
BIARRITZ, France, June 6 (AP).—One man was killed and two others were injured early today after they had planted an explosive device at a Spanish Basque refuge in central Biarritz. One of the injured men was captured and was being treated in a hospital, but the second died.

In Paris, an explosion damaged the entrance of a building housing the Spanish Committee for Information and Solidarity. Mineographed flyers found at the scene warned "Mardets that their terrorism must be paid for."

**Lights Out in Leningrad**  
MOSCOW, June 6 (UPI).—Leningrad's streets lights will be off for the next 40 days while the daylight lasts nearly all night, Pravda said today.

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كذلك ان الدول



## News Analysis

Washington Mulls Pros, Cons  
And Why of Assassinations

By Clifton Daniel

WASHINGTON, June 6 (NYT). For two decades, assassinations—by alleged assassins—by secret agents have been a part of the political scene. Now, the new atmosphere after the Watergate scandal, they have become front page news.

Washington officials and former

ideals have a variety of theo-

The most prevalent theory,

and perhaps the fundamental one, is that exposing the dirty tricks of the CIA is simply a reaction to the Watergate scandal and the traumatic Vietnam war.

Some say that there has been a revival of morality in Washington—or, to say the least, morality has become politically more fashionable. It is perceived as a vote-getter.

In such an atmosphere, actions that during World War II and the cold war might have been viewed with equanimity or indifference or even applauded are now regarded by many as unworthy of a democracy.

One of those who is prominently involved now in investigating the CIA recalls the historical sequence this way: In World War II, Americans were so incensed by Hitler's methods that, when the United States became involved, it fought Hitler on his own terms and with his own techniques.

Some of those techniques, such as subversion, were later applied in the struggle against Communism, which became the postwar obsession of the United States.

Finally, as has been acknowledged by the CIA itself, some of the techniques so long used abroad were improperly employed at home against Vietnam war dissidents and other citizens.

"When we found an American president [Nixon] employing these [intelligence] people and using them for his own political purposes, we began to realize we were endangering our own society."

That was a comment yesterday by Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, chairman of the Senate select committee investigating the CIA and other components of the intelligence community.

It was not a question of how many transgressions the CIA committed in the United States, Sen. Church added, but it was "a question of the nature of the deed."

Reportedly, a quarter of the report of the Rockefeller Commission inquiry on the CIA is devoted to assassinations, although it was never intended that the commission would deal with anything but allegations of improper CIA activities inside the United States.

One of President Ford's aims in deciding on the commission's terms of reference and its membership was to insure that the embarrassing subject of political assassinations abroad would not be explored and that the CIA's effectiveness would not be impaired.

A Last Resort  
While people generally may not approve of assassinations, some would not rule out assassinations as a last resort in a desperate situation.

"If somebody had knocked off Hitler in 1936 or 1937," Nicholas Katzenbach, former attorney general of the United States, remarked yesterday, "I think it would have been a big help."

However, Mr. Katzenbach said he questioned whether the United States itself should engage in assassinations because of the peculiar vulnerability of its own presidents.

A foreign diplomat, obviously disapproving of the American penchant for self-flagellation, expressed the opinion that the less assassinations were talked about the better it would be.

The gifts are made because Soviet Jews usually are dismissed from their jobs after applying to emigrate to Israel. Financial difficulties can become acute for Jews waiting years for an exit visa.

The Jews who rely on the payments are also usually the most outspoken in their activism and criticism of the Soviet regime.

As the system now works, gifts are sent to the nation's bank for foreign trade, the only organization allowed to deal in "hard" foreign currency.

The recipient is then summoned and offered a choice of receiving Russian rubles at the official exchange rate or valuable "hard currency" coupons which admit shoppers to special stores selling Western goods.

The coupons are considered highly valuable because they can be converted by legal method or black market, for about eight times as many rubles. Nearly all Jews choose this course.

But the bank charges 35 percent of the original amount to make the transaction. The new tax will be applied in addition to this amount.

A diplomat speculated that the move may be designed to discourage foreign groups from supporting outspoken government critics.

Soviet press accounts of the gift practice often have referred to it as "Zionist blackmail." Soviet dissidents often are portrayed as paid agents of Israel and U.S. Jewish groups.

McCone Notes  
CIA Plots, Calls  
Them 'Minor'

WASHINGTON, June 6 (UPI).—Former CIA Director John McCone acknowledged yesterday that there were U.S.-mentioned plots against Fidel Castro in the early 1960s, but did they were "minor" and "timidly abandoned." He did not mention the word "assassination" in talking of the plots.

Mr. McCone, after a closed-door meeting in which he was questioned by a Senate investigating committee, told newsmen that he knew nothing of the anti-Castro plots although he was CIA chief at the time. He said that the "hysterical criticism" of CIA activities in that era should be tempered by a realization of Mr. Castro's "violent" denunciation of the United States and his efforts to win all of Latin America away from the Western bloc.

"He turned the sacred soil of Cuba over to the Soviet Union for short-range missiles that could destroy every city in the Mississippi," Mr. McCone said. "Before criticizing anything that was done, I would think a little bit about the conditions of the times."

Ford Given  
CIA Report

(Continued from Page 1)

due course." He called the assassination link "a very old story."

Pressure on Nedzi

WASHINGTON, June 6 (UPI).—Continuing the integrity of the investigation of the CIA's role in the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., Sen. Edward Brooke, R-Mass., demanded yesterday that Rep. Lucien Nedzi, D-Mich., step up as chairman.

Rep. Nedzi refused, first at a closed session of the committee and then again at a 75-minute conference of all seven members on the panel with Speaker Carl Albert of Alabama.

The confrontation was sparked by the realization among Democratic members of the select committee that Rep. Nedzi had been briefly briefed on illegal CIA activities and involvement in assassination plots more than a year ago as chairman of a standing House subcommittee on CIA oversight.

## Amount Not Disclosed

Russia Planning to Tax Funds  
Citizens Get From Abroad

MOSCOW, June 6 (UPI).—In move apparently aimed at applying pressure on dissident Jews, the Soviet Union has announced it will place new taxes on money sent to Soviet citizens abroad.

The new levies, which were not described in detail, will be imposed in addition to government charges that already claim more than a third of all funds sent from abroad.

The new tax was approved by decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, a high council of the Soviet Union's parliament.

The decree, which has the force of a government edict, was adopted May 23. It was not published in the press but came to light in an obscure publication of the recent government activities.

State Duty  
The decree said that beginning Jan. 1, 1976, the government "will pose state duty on the amounts money transfers U.S.S.R. citizens receive from abroad."

The decree also granted the Finance Ministry the right to exempt individuals or groups of individuals from the new tax. The measure did not cite the amount of the tax. Western diplomats said that details will be known only after the law is passed.

No single group of persons was mentioned by the decree, but analysts practicing foreign currency indicated that the edict was probably aimed at dissidents.

According to Western diplomats, a bulk of the foreign currency reaching individuals from abroad is sent as gifts either



A HISTORICAL TRIP—An original San Francisco cable car being loaded aboard a flight for New York last week. It will be part of "Americana '75," a Bicentennial event to be held on June 15 on 52d Street which will be closed off from Broadway to Third Ave. There will be historical presentations and displays, arts and crafts exhibits and other events depicting 200 years of American history.

Helicopter  
Forced Into  
Movie Role

JACKSON, Mich., June 6 (AP).—A hijacked helicopter swooped into the prison yard at Southern Michigan Prison today and carried off an inmate authorities said.

The escapee was Dale Remling, 46, who was serving a 6-to-10-year term for obtaining money under false pretenses. State police said after the helicopter flew away from the prison it landed at a point about 15 miles north, where the fugitive and the hijacker fled in a car.

The escape came three days after the movie "Breakout" played at the prison. Starring Charles Bronson, it is based on the use of a helicopter in a Mexican prison escape.

Top Episcopal Court Refuses  
To Rule on Ordaining Women

NEW YORK, June 6 (AP).—An ecclesiastical court refused to decide yesterday whether 11 women ordained as Episcopal priests have valid orders to practice that ministry.

It's "at best peripheral," the 3-to-2 court majority said in its decision, declining to rule on it.

The court majority—three male clerymen—also put off a decision on whether present church regulations permit ordination of women.

But on both of these questions, the two dissenting lay judges answered "yes."

Court president Llewellyn Thomas and court member Janet McCas concluded both that the ordination of women in Philadelphia last July was "authentic" and that present church provisions allow women to be ordained.

Only Real Issue  
They said that in view of the evidence presented, "it was plain that the eligibility of women for the priesthood is the only real issue," and they added:

"A great moment in church history is before us and the majority of the court is allowing it to pass by."

The court majority, however, held that women's ordination was not the main issue and declined to rule on it, confining their verdict to finding guilty of breaking rules by letting an ordained woman celebrate holy communion.

It ruled that the pastor, Rev. William Wendt, disobeyed the "godly admonition" of the Right Rev. William Creighton in per-petrating the act.

The pulpit, to be completed Sunday, will remove 16 planes, the remnants of the 50 that attacked North and South Vietnam and Cambodia in the heaviest aerial bombing in history.

Since Aug. 15, 1973, when a bombing halt was ordered in Cambodia, the bombers have flown only training flights. The B-52s gradually withdrew from Thailand but 15 stayed on a contingency basis.

With the collapse of the governments in Saigon and Phnom Penh, Thailand revised its foreign policy, and requested the United States to withdraw all of its troops by next March. Currently, there are about 23,000 troops here, but nearly 5,000 will leave by the end of June.

F-4s Leave Taiwan  
TAIPEI, June 6 (UPI).—The last squadron of U.S. F-4 Phantom fighters-bombers has been withdrawn from Taiwan, reducing the U.S. military strength on the island to 4,000 men, a spokesman said today.

## Missile Curb a Gesture to Russia

Senate Bars Proposed Cuts,  
Votes \$30.3 Billion for Arms

WASHINGTON, June 6 (UPI).—The Senate passed a \$30.3-billion military weapons authorization bill today after turning back all attempts at budget cutting by critics of Pentagon spending.

The final vote was 77 to 6, sending the bill to a conference with the House, which has approved a \$32-billion authorization.

In 11th-hour actions, the Senate agreed to open the military service academies to women and to extend special authority for military credit sales to Israel. It also voted to prohibit future testing of a missile which can be guided right up to the end of its flight, unless Russia tests such a missile.

Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., said that this measure would not prevent the United

States from conducting research for the missile, which he said was about five years away from testing.

He said, however, that the measure would be a sign to the Soviet Union that the United States was not striving to achieve a first-strike capability, thus easing the need for the Russians to seek a similar capability.

Sen. Humphrey and other defense critics had failed earlier in efforts to cut out research money in the defense budget for other programs designed to improve the accuracy and potential of U.S. missiles.

Sen. John Stennis, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee and floor manager of the bill which sets defense spending ceilings for the next 15 months, termed the vote on the arms bill a "smashing victory for a strong defense."

Sen. Stennis said that the votes which led to the defeat of nearly every amendment aimed at cutting defense spending carry "the message that the American people as a whole do not want to be caught short in the field of military preparedness. They also carry a message to the world that the Senate feels that this is no time to weaken our defense posture."

For liberal budget-cutters, the debate has been a frustrating experience.

They had thought they would have a better chance this year, after years of slashing what they regard as marginally useful but costly military gadgetry.

However, fears by many senators that the United States might seem to be withdrawing into isolationism in the wake of its Indochina experience have helped Sen. Stennis beat back all major amendments.

On a 58-to-38 vote, the Senate yesterday rejected an amendment by Sen. Thomas Eagleton, D-Mo., to wipe out \$400.5 million approved by the committee for production of six new units of the Airborne Warning and Command System—an airborne radar warning device mounted in a Boeing 707 that is capable of tracking low-flying planes normally missed by conventional radar and of tracking ships and ground units.

But his amendment to kill the production funds for the system lost by a vote of 58 to 38.

Also beaten yesterday by voice vote was an amendment by Sen. Mike Gravel, D-Alaska, to cut the level of the U.S. armed forces by about 200,000 overseas troops by Sept. 30, 1976, to save funds and reduce the level of forces.

The Senate also refused to halt development of the new super-sonic B-1 bomber as an amendment by Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., to eliminate \$735 million for the fourth prototype B-1 bomber failed on a vote of 57 to 32.

Hiss Suing U.S.  
To Air Evidence

NEW YORK, June 6 (AP).—Alger Hiss, 71, sued the U.S. government yesterday to force disclosure of still-secret evidence that he said may vindicate him and prove that he never spied for the Soviet Union.

Mr. Hiss said that one of the Watergate tapes—a conversation between former President Richard Nixon and White House counsel John Dean—backs up his claim that a typewriter that the government charged he had used to produce incriminating documents was actually an FBI plant.

He was sentenced in 1950 to five years in jail for perjury.

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Korff Asserts  
Nixon Admits  
To Cover-UpEx-President Related  
'Complicity' to Rabbi

By Jules Witcover

WASHINGTON, June 6 (UPI).—Rabbi Baruch Korff, who resigned May 28 as head of the fund to pay former President Richard Nixon's legal debts, says Mr. Nixon had admitted to him "his complicity in the cover-up" of the Watergate affair.

Even so, Rabbi Korff says, he does not believe Mr. Nixon should have been "brought to justice" for that complicity. The Rabbi said he did not believe presidents were accountable to the same laws as private citizens.

"Some are more equal than others," he said in an interview. He cited recent reports of various clandestine activities of the CIA and National Security Agency that, he said, "are under the control of only one man—the president of the United States of America."

Diminishes Watergate Weight  
Compared to the carrying out of illegal activities by the CIA under presidential direction, Rabbi Korff said, "Watergate is somewhat inconsequential."

"If you want an angel as president, we would not be the country we are," he added.

Rabbi Korff's report that Mr. Nixon admitted "his complicity in the cover-up," appeared to go beyond what the former president had said himself.

On Aug. 5, in releasing the June 23, 1972, White House tape transcript indicating he knew of and had discussed the cover-up six days after the Watergate break-in, Mr. Nixon said only that he had committed "a serious act of omission" in not reporting what he had learned of the cover-up at that time.

Rabbi Korff said he had stepped aside as head of the Nixon legal fund, which is remaining on its goal of \$400,000 to fight the constitutional issue of ownership of presidential papers and tapes had been raised and pledges had been made for the rest.

House Democrats  
Steer Two Bills  
That Face Veto

WASHINGTON, June 6 (NYT).—House Democrats engineered passage yesterday of two more bills that face almost certain presidential vetoes.

House Democrats failed Wednesday to override President Ford's veto of the \$5.3 billion emergency job appropriation bill to provide 900,000 government-financed jobs.

One of the bills passed yesterday would expand from 5 to 15 days the amount of time allowed Congress to block any removal by the President of oil price controls. The bill, passed by a vote of 230 to 191, now goes to conference with the Senate, which has approved similar legislation.

The second measure is one of several Democratic proposals designed to stimulate the economy. It would provide housing subsidies in an effort to help the construction industry. The bill, which has been approved by a House-Senate Conference Committee, was passed by a vote of 263 to 155, after Senate approval, which is assured, the bill will be sent to the President.

Jet Linked to Vesco  
Ruled U.S. Property

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 6 (AP).—A \$1-million executive jet allegedly used to run illegal guns to fugitive financier Robert Vesco in Costa Rica has become the property of the U.S. government.

U.S. District Court Judge Adrian Spears ruled this week that the government "had established probable cause for seizure and forfeiture of the aircraft" because "the plane was used to export or remove arms and ammunition of war" from the United States. Customs agents seized the plane Aug. 21 at an airport here.

Assad to Visit Jordan  
AMMAN, June 6 (UPI).—Syrian President Hafez al-Assad will visit Jordan next Tuesday, at the invitation of King Hussein, the court announced.

Only 16 of 38 Senate Republicans  
Now Willing to Back Ford in 1976

By Lou Cannon

WASHINGTON, June 6 (UPI).—Only 16 of 38 Republican senators have agreed to sign a resolution supporting President Ford for re-election in 1976.

The document, circulated by Senate Republican leader Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania and Sen. Ted Stevens of Alaska, encountered unexpected resistance. A number of Republican senators criticized the timing of the action. Typical of the objections was one by Sen. Bill Brock of Tennessee, who called the move "way premature." "The time to do this would be early next year when we have a clear idea of what's going to happen," Sen. Brock said.

The document was intended as an answer to the statement by a group of 20 conservatives, including three senators, who Monday called for "an open convention" for both the presidential and vice-presidential nominations in 1976.

Failure Viewed as Conservative Boost  
A number of senators said privately that this countermove failed badly and wound up giving credence to the conservatives and the prospective candidacy of former California Gov. Ronald Reagan.

However, Senate Republican whip Robert Griffin of Michigan, who helped Sen. Scott and Sen. Stevens circulate the Ford letter at a Republican policy luncheon Tuesday, said that "those who support Ford ought to get out and get going, and this is kind of the beginning of that."

But the result of the survey was so disappointing that Sen. Scott declined to release the list or to say if it would be made public. White House political strategists said they had no prior knowledge of the Scott-Stevens effort on the President's behalf.

Study Shows Damaged Cells  
Recover When Smoker Quits

By Jane E. Brody

NEW YORK, June 6 (NYT).—Further evidence that, from a health standpoint, it is never too late to quit cigarette smoking has been presented here by a New Jersey pathologist. He found that in former smokers the cells that line the bronchial tubes—where smoking-caused lung cancers arise—recover from smoke-inflicted damage.

The pathologist, Dr. Oscar Auerbach of the Veterans Administration hospital in East Orange, told the World Conference on Smoking and Health that "persons who have smoked cigarettes for many years sometimes express the opinion that the harm has already been done and that they might as well continue to smoke."

"The evidence is completely contrary to that point of view," said Dr. Auerbach, who was a member of the research team that found the first evidence in experimental animals—beagles—that cigarette smoking could cause lung cancer. "Cigarette smokers who give up the habit thereby reduce their risk of acquiring lung cancer," he added.

Earlier studies of the risk that people face of developing lung cancer have shown that even after as little as a year after stopping smoking the risk of

developing the disease declines, and after six to 10 years the former smokers' risk of lung cancer is nearly as low as that faced by people who had never smoked.

Similarly, a decade after stopping smoking, the risk of dying from cardiovascular disease declines to the level of the non-smoker. And obstructions in the small air passages in the lungs, which render smokers especially susceptible to chronic bronchitis and emphysema, are also reversed after smoking has been stopped.

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Le Directeur de la publication



## 500 Bidders at London Auction

## Vintage Prices Rise at Rothschild Wine Sale

By Terry Robards  
LONDON, June 6 (NYT).—Aggressive bidding by wine buyers from many countries sent prices for rare vintages of Chateau Lafite-Rothschild and Chateau Mouton-Rothschild to record levels at an unusual auction here today.

About 500 bidders crowded the ballroom of Quaglin's Restaurant hoping for bargains because 6,000 cases—roughly 72,000 bottles—of the two red Bordeaux wines were being auctioned directly from the chateau in France. Many of the bidders were disappointed, however.

One purpose of the sale was to push down prices and encourage the public to start drinking these expensive wines again, instead of hoarding them or simply not buying them at all.

But prices went up, reflecting supply and demand. Connoisseurs, collectors and commercial buyers competed so enthusiastically that, in some instances, they paid prices higher than those available at retail in London.

1945 Vintage  
Lafite and Mouton of the great 1945 vintage brought \$1,410 a dozen bottles, the highest prices ever paid at auction for these wines, according to Michael Broadbent, wine director of Christie Manson & Woods, the London auction house that held the sale for the Rothschilds of France.

Five cases of Lafite, 1970, in magnums were knocked down for \$30 each, or nearly \$40 per magnum. A magnum is equivalent to two ordinary bottles. There are six in a case.

Two cases of Mouton, 1945, went for \$1,410 amid a ripple of applause from the crowd. The identity of the buyer was not disclosed.

It was difficult to see why buyers paid such high prices. Chateau Lafite, 1962, was sold at an average of \$247 a case. The same wine was recently sold at Harrods, the department store, for \$183 a case. Other wines here have sold for even less.

Wine prices in general are lower in London than anywhere else, reflecting the numerous auctions held here by Christie's and by Sotheby.

It was the first time that major French chateaux decided to sell large quantities of wine directly to the public, bypassing the shippers and wholesalers in the French wine trade that normally absorb their production and pass it on to the public after adding their markups.

"I put a \$25-a-case premium on the fact that the stuff has been kept right," a New York buyer said. The wines sold today are all lying in the Rothschild cellars in Pauillac, near Bordeaux, and are likely to be in superb condition—far better

than if they had been stored in commercial warehouses.

In all, nearly \$1 million in Rothschild wines dating from 1945 through 1971 were sold. Christie's has sold more wine at other auctions, but Mr. Broad-

bent said the average price per bottle today was probably the highest ever. It came to about \$13 each, not counting the premium prices paid for magnums, jeroboams and other large bottles.

## Prostitutes in Lyons Church Press Protest for Fifth Day

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

LYONS, June 6 (NYT).—The sleeping bags and blankets of more than 200 prostitutes were scattered about the sacristy and along the aisle and the transept of St. Nizier Church in the heart of this central French city today, the fifth day of an occupation to protest repression by the police.

"We are the victims of a gross injustice," said Ulla, a tall, freckle-faced, fast-talking blonde who acts as the representative of the group. "Prostitution is a product of society," she maintained, "and it cannot be changed by the blows of a truncheon."

Prostitution is legal in France, but the act of soliciting a client is not. For reasons still unexplained, the Lyons police two months ago suddenly modified a tolerant approach to the women and began handing out fines and making arrests.

Ghislain, a mother of four who walks the Rue de la Poulillerie, is afraid that if she is sent to jail, which is a likelihood the way laws are now being applied in Lyons, her children would be taken from her. "It is a constant danger," she declared.

Each fine costs 180 francs (about \$45), said a lawyer, Robert Boyer, who has represented many of the women in court, "and frequently one woman would get six or seven a night."

"At the whim of the policeman," he said, "a woman could be arrested after receiving her second fine."

Boyer said, "that is formally legal, but in effect totally arbitrary."

He said that society treats the prostitutes "with contempt even though they reflect a weakness of society as a whole. They have the right to be heard in dignity."

About 60 Lyons prostitutes walked into the 14th-century St. Nizier Church in the commercial center Monday morning and declared that they would remain until they were heard by the highest authorities in France and until the police altered their tactics.

The parish priest, the Rev. Antonin Beal, refused to call the police to have the women ejected. "It would not have been an Evangelical act," he asserted. "We decided instead to close the church."

He said, however, that he hoped they would leave in time for him to celebrate mass this Sunday.

Since Monday, additional prostitutes from Lyons and other cities have come to St. Nizier. Campaigns protesting police harassment have spread to other French cities. In Marseilles, a church was occupied this morning in solidarity with the Lyons movement.

In Paris, prostitutes voted to strike this weekend in sympathy. In Paris, a delegation claiming to represent 5,000 prostitutes presented a petition to the afternoon daily France-Sol calling for an end to police interference.

Telegrams of support have come from women's sections of France's two biggest labor organizations, the French Women's Liberation Movement, activists in women's movements elsewhere in Europe and in the United States, and groups of homosexual militants in France.

## Taiwan Recalls Manila Envoy; Break Expected

MANILA, June 6 (UPI).—The Taiwan government today recalled its ambassador to Manila, signaling an imminent diplomatic break with the Philippines on the eve of President Ferdinand Marcos's departure for Peking.

Mr. Marcos is expected to sign an agreement with Chinese officials next week formalizing relations between the two countries during his five-day stay in Peking.

Ambassador Liu Chieh's recall followed the summons to Manila earlier of the Philippine Ambassador to Taipei, Ismael Lapuz. Diplomatic sources said that despite the impending rupture of diplomatic ties between Manila and Taipei the two countries will probably continue commercial relations.

Members of the advance Philippine party in Peking said Mr. Marcos would meet Premier Chou En-lai within two hours after his arrival tomorrow. The arrival will be transmitted by satellite to television viewers in the Philippines.

Snow Falls in Calabria  
COSENZA, Italy, June 6 (UPI).—Snow fell last night in the mountains of Calabria, the southernmost region of the Italian mainland.

## Anti-U.S. Tone Is Increasing in Prague's Controlled Press

By Dusko Doder

PRAGUE, June 6 (WP).—Despite private assertions by Prague government officials that they desire better relations with the United States, the anti-U.S. tone of Czechoslovakia's government-controlled press has become harsher in recent weeks.

Television viewers watching commentaries by Milan Stehlik, an editor of the principal evening news show, are led to assume that the United States colluded with Nazi Germany at the end of World War II. The picture of Gen. Dwight Eisenhower, for instance, is flashed on the screen along with Hitler and other Nazi leaders and their Czechoslovak collaborators.

In their accounts of Nazi Germany's defeat, Czechoslovak newspapers are portraying U.S. bombing raids on important Czechoslovak industrial objects held and operated by the Germans as having been designed to "undermine Socialism" in Czechoslovakia.

Specifically, the Czechoslovaks are charging that U.S. air strikes against the Skoda Motor Works in Pilsen in the spring of 1945 reflected Washington's calculated decision to destroy Czechoslovak factories that would be of economic use after the war.

According to the official line here, Czechoslovakia was liberated by the Red Army, and throughout the major publicity devoted to the liberation during the 30th anniversary commemorations, there has not been a single mention of the U.S. war effort in this area or the fact that the U.S. Third Army had liberated western parts of the country. About 1500 U.S. soldiers died in the fighting.

Moreover, when the U.S. Embassy here attempted to distribute a 10-page booklet including excerpts about the U.S. campaign in Czechoslovakia, the Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry delivered a sharp protest to the U.S. envoy, saying that the move represented "interference in Czechoslovak internal affairs."

The excerpts were taken from the official U.S. Department of the Army History of World War II.

U.S. diplomats here are both puzzled and annoyed by Prague's attitude as reflected through its press. The criticism is verging on the vitriolic and, as a diplomat put it, "It is the worst press we've gotten in Eastern Europe by far."

Warmly Received  
Yet anti-U.S. rhetoric is not used at the diplomatic level and many visiting Americans, particu-

larly businessmen, are received warmly.

Senior Foreign Ministry officials continue to express the hope that relations between Prague and Washington would improve. The relations are at a standstill as a result of congressional restrictions on trade with Czechoslovakia and abrogation of an agreement settling outstanding financial issues between the countries.

Press criticism of the United States seems to be conducted by agencies of the Czechoslovak government other than the Foreign Ministry.

Moreover, press accounts of the liberation of Czechoslovakia

have annoyed several of Prague's Warsaw Pact allies. Diplomats from Romania, Poland and Hungary are privately expressing their annoyance over the absence of any mention of Romanian, Polish and Hungarian participation.

To outsiders, the situation may appear both arcane and irrelevant, since it deals with the events of 30 years ago. But to East European officials, the exclusive emphasis on Russia's role in the liberation of Eastern Europe appears like a justification of Moscow's claim to the right of hegemony over the region. As a source put it, "They (the Russians) want to let us know that they have paid for it in blood."

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# The Paris-London Art Market: Gloom and Unease

*Even the professionals yearning for easy profit won't admit it, but the days of easy speculation are over. Works of a higher order... are not selling because even masterpieces have their prices...*

By Souren Melikian

LONDON, June 6 (IHT).—Gloom and unease characterize the art market on both sides of the channel these days.

Despite the occasional huge success, the market is rocky. Two sales in Paris in the past 10 days proved how erratic things really are.

As far as London is concerned, the market is in an uproar. Last Friday Christie's announced that, as of Sept. 1, it will charge a 10-per-cent premium to buyers. On Monday, Sotheby's followed suit. The question, of course, is whether this commission will tip the scales, making Paris the equal of London on the international art market.

John Floyd, board chairman of Christie's, says it should make no difference. The commission to buyers, he said, will allow Christie's to reduce the commission charged to vendors to 10 per cent on all lots. He also points out that the fee—which he prefers to call a "premium"—has been charged at all Christie's Continental auctions without any visible effect on results.

"We will be in line with Continental auctioneers," Mr. Floyd says, adding that the new fee should not diminish London's pre-eminence. The lead, according to Mr. Floyd, is not due to differences (which have hitherto favored London) in fees, but to the power of the London trade and to higher standards of expertise.

Peter Wilson, chairman of the Sotheby's board, apparently agrees. And so, paradoxically, do the French auctioneers, who, in the past have insisted that the higher

French charges—to buyer and vendor alike—have had nothing to do with the decision about where an auction should be held. Be that as it may, the change in the fee structure will make competition more even and give the French a chance to tip the scale.

When asked why the decision had been made, both John Floyd and Peter Wilson said that it had been dictated by rising costs. Mr. Wilson mentioned, as an example, the "extra \$100,000 a year that postage will cost us" following recent hikes in British postage rates.

Mr. Floyd, as the head of a publicly owned corporation, could afford to be franker. In 1973, Christie's profits before taxes were \$2.1 million. In 1974, profits had fallen to \$1.5 million—which, in view of the economic crisis, should, I think, be considered a good showing. But, as Mr. Floyd said, "We had to increase revenue."

Meanwhile, in Paris, the art world was chucking over the poor showing by two sales at Palais Galliera. Guy Loundmer conducted an auction there on May 27

and 28, sales which included some very good works and which were accompanied by an expensive, richly illustrated catalogue.

Among the more remarkable pictures was an important Fernand Léger, painted in 1918 when he had assimilated the cubist influence into his own experiments in "form contrasts," expressing himself in studies of mechanical patterns with a feel for volume that cubism lacked. Specialists consider works of this period—such as Léger's "The Factory," sold by Loundmer last week, for 300,000 to 350,000 francs—would have been reasonable. Last Tuesday, the painting was sold for 255,000 francs. The other important work was a Modigliani done in 1920 and reflecting strong African influence.

## Great Connoisseur

Indeed, Loundmer was selling the collection of one of the greatest connoisseurs of African art, André Lefèvre. The Modigliani was a key piece but the pre-sale estimate of 700,000 to 800,000 francs was wildly optimistic. It was bought in at 484,000 francs. In 1966, the Modigliani had

been auctioned for 60,000 francs. Even the professionals yearning for that kind of easy profit won't admit it, but the days of speculation are over. Works of a higher order that are sent for auction are not selling because even masterpieces have their prices.

Proof that the market is in bad shape came with other works, contemporary paintings. An "Imaginary Landscape" by Mark Tobey a tempera on paper done in 1955, was bought in at 35,500 francs, against an estimate of 44,000 to 50,000 francs. Not so long ago, a painting of this sort would have sold for \$15,000 to \$20,000, twice the top bid in Paris. Equally surprising was the failure of a Laszlo Moholy-Nagy oil, "Mills, No. 4" (1940), to sell. It was bought in at 35,000 francs. Such failures are particularly disturbing because a long cherished tenet of Paris dealers has been that while big money was scarce, you could always find a buyer in the 30,000 to 100,000-franc bracket. According to one of the ex-

perts for the sale, the first session on May 27 was a real disaster with about a quarter of the value of the lots sold. But the second session on May 28 went much better, with over 60 per cent, in value, of the works being sold.

When asked for an explanation, the expert said he could think of none. If anything, he said, the intrinsic quality of works offered in the first sale was superior. It is precisely this capricious, often unaccountable behavior of buyers which is so confusing.

The same thing happened again over again last Tuesday again at Palais Galliera. This time it was a painting by René Lurion. And he had some very good old masters to offer.

## Some Works

Some works sold fairly well. A rather charming portrait by Jean Barbauld (1705-1786) of a woman playing a lute made about the "right" price at 31,300 francs. But an extremely good, although unsigned landscape by Hieronymus van Diest (ca. 1631-1672) was cheap at 42,400 francs. And a superb still-life by William Coster Purgess (1632-1692) was the bargain of the sale at 8,000 francs. A remarkably good, if very academic portrait by Marc-Louis Vierge-Lebrun (1738-1842) was a disaster at 36,900 francs—less than 40 per cent of the lower estimate.

It should be emphasized that in both the Loundmer and Lurion sales, the auctioneers had done their job very well. Considerable effort had been expended on cataloguing and advertising. So these flops were not personal but, far worse, professional. They were the sorts of failures that characterize the present floundering state of the market.

## At the Galleries in Paris, Brussels

### Paris

Salon de Mai, Salles New York, 16 Quai de New York, Paris 16, to June 15.

This salon has assembled quite a number of interesting works. A certain type of expressionism seems to be maturing, or else this viewer is discovering new aspects to this idiom. A few names that caught my attention once more: Marcos, Hugh Wells, Recalcati, and a strange little haunted world among the engravings, Holly Chiot.

Yahne le Tourmelin, Galerie Diana, 3 Rue de Castiglione, Paris 1, to June 11.

This Celtic woman sells a lyrical ocean with fine control. We have André Breton's word for it that she is not a surrealist, while Georges Mathieu declares that here is a "peinture apparitionnelle." Here, in an abstract idiom, we have seven-storied oceans cap-sizing into one another, jewels, suns, vistas into parallel worlds.

Degas, Galerie Schmitt, 386 Rue Saint-Honoré, Paris 1, to June 21.

Nearly a hundred paintings, drawings, pastels and sculptures by Edgar Degas, who died in 1917 at the age of 83. The selection includes some remarkable, moving pieces—the little bronze of a woman drying her legs, several pastels and drawings of women bathing, some fine portraits and then a couple of unbelievably bad paintings with a vulgarity of color one would never attribute to Degas. Yet they apparently are authentic. Everything here is of interest and most of it is first rate.

Gherman, Galerie Daniel Gervis, 34 Rue du Bac, Paris 6, to June 28.

This is Gherman's first exhibition, partly financed by a state grant, and is composed of India ink drawings, occasionally in sequences, and representing

human faces being worked on by some disturbing magic that sets their features drifting towards, to coin a word, the gorilla. There is a dark mood in all this that shows promise.

Dado, Galerie Jeanne Bucher, 53 Rue de Seine, Paris 6, to June 14.

Cheerful corpses sit rotting on a chair. In life they must have been grim little monsters. In death, animated by the rending siren of the dance of death, they jump and loll across the spare white page, grinning rakishly at the effect their moldering organs will produce on the sensitive viewer. That's Dado for you, and here are 35 of his etchings that show him at the height of his talent.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

### Brussels

Paintings by Peter Klasen, Photographs by Richard and Robert d'Amore, Galerie Jacques Damase, 17 Mont des Arts, Brussels, to June 21.

In Klasen's large canvases the world is cold, still, hygienic. Objects take on a certain arrangement. In most of these recent works, he has eliminated human presence. Instead of nude strapped to stretchers there is an

empty wheelchair waiting for an occupant, a pair of oxygen tanks. Bars, padlocks and chains, elevator cages, sealed freight cars create an atmosphere of frustration in their implication of deliberate constraint.

The photos also have a special atmosphere, with nudes posed in derelict buildings, the whiteness of the bodies emphasized against the stones and windowless frames of rotting houses. With surreal imagination and a feel for texture, these two young photographers catch an oddity of angle, something entirely unexpected, in each picture.

Paintings by Charlotte Johnson, Le Cercle d'Art, 28 Rue de la Régence, Brussels, to June 22.

In Charlotte Johnson, the Cercle d'Art has found a rare talent. She paints with feeling but also with a disciplined mastery of technique remarkable for an artist having a first show. Working as a novelist might, she sets the stage for drama, creating atmosphere and character, hinting at inner conflict. Much of her work is deeply scored with a kind of rebellious despair, showing a strong affinity with Nordic symbolism. Yet her works invite reflection and never rebel or shock.

—RONA DOBSON.

## Shang Dynasty Relics Found By Archaeologists in China

PEKING, June 6 (Reuters).—Chinese archaeologists have discovered an ancient war axe that proves iron was in use here 3,000 years ago, the People's Daily reported today.

The axe, found buried among the remains of human sacrifices, was made of bronze with an iron cutting edge and dates from the Shang dynasty (17th to 11th century). It was discovered in the river valley village of Taihsi, 150 miles southwest of Peking. Previously there had been no evidence that iron had been in use in China before the Chou dynasty (1122-221 B.C.), the newspaper said.

The axe was discovered together with a collection of Shang dynasty bronzes, a jade spear and the bones of slaves immolated as sacrifices by slave owners," the paper concluded.

## Railroad Union Panel In U.K. Urges Strike

LONDON, June 6 (AP).—Leaders of Britain's 174,000 railroad workers have rejected a pay offer and called for a strike starting June 23.

The decision was made this week after a meeting of the executive of the National Union of Railwaymen, which represents porters and platform staff in railway depots. The executive rejected an offer from an independent arbitration tribunal of an increase of 27 1/2 per cent on basic weekly wages of £22.70 (about \$75). The railroad men are demanding increases of up to 35 per cent.

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## LONDON THEATER

The Revived 'Loot':  
Jazzing but Ill-Cast

By John Walker

LONDON, June 6 (IHT).—Loot, the new production of the Royal Court, is a jazzing but ill-cast play, even if it is no longer a shock to anyone. It is a play, now 10 years old, in an outrageous black style. Mr. Orton was a dandy, a fastidious personable to extricate himself from difficult situations by the use of wit. It seems some of this wit is not as amusing as it once was.

It is those with style, however, notably Fay, who have a penchant for murder patients and husbands, the dull and unimaginative, as the widowed McLeavy or O'Sullivan, whose wife is poisoned, are punished. The construction of the play, its deft farcical climaxes, a notable advance over the earlier work, is a pity that this new production is not as amusing as it once was.

## The Direction

play, with its clever re-creation of expected responses and asked parodies of murder, is extremely funny, all the Royal Court's production does much to conceal this. Under Albert Finney's direction, the pace in the first act is slow that Mr. Orton's seemed to be afflicted by nerves and the acting was stiff and stiff as the body of McLeavy.

production has not been as good. Jill Bennett as Fay is intense and ill at ease, to suggest the devouring of the part requires.

was uncertainty, too, in the of David Threlkington and Aubrey as two fledgling writers. As Truscott, Philip had the right air of bureaucracy and arrogant indifference, but he lacked the intensity that Michael achieved so memorably in original London production.

As Truscott, Philip had the right air of bureaucracy and arrogant indifference, but he lacked the intensity that Michael achieved so memorably in original London production.

## An Actor

see its original production, it is still has, at its center, Wood, an actor for whom I nothing but extravagant admiration. There is a bit of a hiccup in the play where, in the view of the audience, he removes a hat and immediately changed from a shy, nervous, gawky old man to a dapper young one—it is a magical transformation. The play is based upon one tiny fact—that in 1912 a Joyce produced Oscar's "The Importance of a Earnest" in Zurich, which is a farce case in which he sued over the cost of a pair of trousers by Henry Carr, a friend of the British Consul who also contained that Tristan Tzara, most flam-

boyant of the then avant-garde dadaists, and Lenin.

From this Mr. Stoppard has constructed an intricate, clever and hilarious play that borrows from Wilde's work and matches it in wit. The paradox of revolutionary of all sorts in peace-time Switzerland, and the events of those days, are seen through the hazy memories of the aged Carr and lead to a complex, never dull debate on the purpose of revolution and the meaning of art.

On my first visit to the play, I found the documentary scenes involving Lenin obtrusive and dull. This time, they seemed to be integrated in the play and essential to its understanding. Harry Town gives a good performance as Lenin, Robert Powell is a dashing Tzara, John Quentin a fine Joyce and John Bolt, a splendid radical poet. The three women in the cast—Meg Wynn Owen, Beth Morris and Frances Cuka—have fewer opportunities but act well. Peter Wood's direction is excellent. The evening, though, belongs to Mr. Stoppard and Mr. Wood and they are a formidable and delightful combination. It is not a production to miss.

Entertainment  
In New York

NEW YORK, June 6 (IHT).—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films and stage productions:

## Films

"Lepke" is the story of Louis (Lepke) Buchalter, a nasty little boy who was bound to come to a bad end, reports Vincent Canby. This "witty" movie is only remarkable for the fact that it gives the Jewish side of the gangster story. Menahem Golan, the Israeli film maker, directs and "a mature Tony Curtis plays Lepke as well as the limited concerns of the screenplay allow."

## Plays

"What Every Woman Knows," the J.M. Barrie play, is being revived by the Roundabout Theater Company—the Roundabout's most accomplished production this season—according to Clive Barnes. The critic calls the work a "prime example of the bad well-made play" and goes on to say that Gene Feist's staging "moved briskly and with an affectionate feel for the period although here and there he succumbed too easily to the play's natural archness." Fran Bill was a "delicious, low-keyed" Maggie, the heroine, but Michael Goodwin, as her "dried stick of a husband, quite understandably, couldn't get much out of his part. The rest of the cast, says Barnes, "had a lot of fun."

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Arthur O'Sullivan and Jill Bennett in 'Loot', now at the Royal Court, London.

## ROME CONCERT

Rigoletto Traveled  
By an Unusual Gilda

By William Weaver

ROME, June 6 (IHT).—Michael Aspinall has to be seen and heard to be believed. His voice is a skilfully manufactured male soprano, capable of ear-splitting volume and side-splitting agility. But he is far from being just a comedian; he is an earnestly serious musicologist, who knows the bel canto tradition perfectly and is also an expert in the virtually untold field of musical Victorianism.

For some years in Rome he enjoyed an underground reputation. His virtually private performances attracted the attention and won the admiration of opera lovers and critics here. Then, last year, he was a huge success at the Westford Festival in Ireland and, a few months ago, at the Purcell Room in London and on the BBC.

Mr. Aspinall's full range is best appreciated in his recitals where the long-forgotten bravura arias alternate with hilarious turns-of-the-century salon songs. But, on occasion, he and a group of disciples in Rome stage an opera. At present, the Aspinall "Rigoletto" is at the Teatro del Sallustiana. It would almost be more logical to call this version of the Verdi opera "Gilda," because that, of course, is the role Mr. Aspinall sings and, in it, he dominates the production. His Gilda manages not only most of the music Verdi wrote for the part but also—before the curtain—the whimsical "Adelina Patti Waltz" and, at the end of the evening, two coloratura arias from Donizetti's "Anna Bolena" and "Sembrava di Liverpool."

The playbill describes this production as a "satire," but it is more of an affectionate and in-

telligent parody of certain operatic customs. There are some fine sight gags: As Gilda complains to her father about not having seen anything of the city, she pulls from her voluminous gold purse a "Touring Club Italiano map of the city to underline her point. In the last act, when she regains consciousness in Sparafucile's sack, she has to spit out some wisps of burlesque before she can sing "Lascia in cielo."

At the very end, she is actually seen in heaven with her angel mother, all in white, strumming a harp. Why didn't Verdi think of that?

The rest of the cast is filled with good will and high spirits, though none is on the same level as the star. A mezzo-soprano known only as Karen was a singular, effective Montenero and Federico Virna interpreted a splendidly bitchy Duchess of Mantua (a part that assumes great importance in this version of the work). A young man who calls himself Gino Cagne, a name suspiciously similar to that of a retired Italian dive—doubled as Rigoletto and Maddalena, with some enjoyable quick-changing in the quartet. And Nicola Martinelli was a trim little duke. Mr. Aspinall graciously sang two encores: a Bavarian dialect yodeling song and the drinking song from Offenbach's "La Périchole."

## 18 Die in Pakistan

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, June 6 (AP).—Eighteen persons were killed when a truck carrying passengers and timber skidded down a mountain road and fell into the Neelum River, 150 miles northwest of here, police said.



THE INTERNATIONAL ART FAIR.

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## LONDON BALLET

## Tokyo Troupe, All-Male Unit Tackle Classics

By Oleg Kerensky

LONDON, June 6 (IHT).—Both visiting ballet companies which opened London seasons this week posed special problems to critics and audiences. Both the Tokyo Ballet, at Sadler's Wells Theatre, and the Trocadero Gloriosa Company of New York, at the New London Theatre, perform standard classics; the difficulty is that the former company, being Japanese, is physically small, while the Gloriosa consists entirely of men, adept at balancing en pointe but not looking quite like classical ballerinas.

Some people have said that there is something sterile and fundamentally meaningless about Japanese dancers going through ballets like "Les Sylphides," "Paquita" and "The Nutcracker," which have nothing to do with Japanese culture. The same objections were heard when British and American companies first started dancing the Russian classics. It must be admitted that it is difficult for Western audiences to adjust to the sight of Japanese sylphs. But it must also be said straightaway that the Japanese have learned the techniques of Western classical ballet with at least as much skill as they have learned to play and conduct Western symphonic music.

The precision and split-second timing of the Tokyo Ballet would

put many—I am tempted to say most—Western companies to shame. It was almost a relief when two girls got out of step in "Les Sylphides" or when the male soloist in "Paquita" nearly fell over—welcome signs that these brilliant but often impressive dancers are human after all.

Not that they are all impressive. Hieteru Kitahara, the company's artistic director, brought plenty of physical exuberance as well as virtuosity to "The Ocean and the Pearls" and displayed considerable humor in Felix Blasko's "Concerto," a work which seems to have won a certain reputation on the Continent but struck most people here as boringly frenetic. The ballerina Seiko Sakurai was almost Spanish in her sparkle and elan in "Paquita," while her partner Mikifumi Negata had true classical elegance.

"Les Sylphides" looked rather automatic and unatmospheric, but so it frequently does in Western performances. It was lightly and precisely danced. "The Nutcracker," after Valon's Soviet production, was intelligent and charming, while Balanchine's "Pavane de Cristal" ("Symphony in C") was given a performance of technical brilliance and exactitude which would have gladdened the choreographer's heart.

The only specially created work shown was "Orient-Occident," which had its world premiere. This tale of Marco Polo being attacked by wild animals and raped by

a khan is by Ronald Hynd, a British choreographer who usually works in more classical styles. The atmospheric sound effects are by Xenakis. It suits the company well, especially the appealing and sensitive Shiro Alzoshita, who stepped into the leading role at short notice. By this time I had completely overcome any hang-ups about Japanese dancers, and enjoyed the lightness and charm of Yukiko Yaguda and Mikifumi Negata in an unusual pas de deux from "La Fille Mal Gardée."

The Trocadero Gloriosa is one of two all-male companies which enjoyed good seasons in Greenwich Village, N.Y. It was a mistake to bring them to the large, modern New London Theatre, at rather high prices. What would make good late-night cabaret seems out of place here. Some of the items are hilarious, "Skathi-na Sobochanskaya" (Larry Ricci, the company's star, stays on "her" points forever in "Raymonda," and does hand and arm movements and facial expressions

that amusingly burlesque the mannerisms of "Ballets Russes." There is a clever parody of a Van Manen ballet and "Olga Plushinskaya" (Richard Bruce) does wicked imitations of Isadora Duncan and Martha Graham. "Sobochanskaya's" "Dying Swan" was amazingly accurate but the second act of "Olga" went on too long and was neither funny enough as a joke nor well enough danced as straight ballet. It's a pity that the two 'drag' companies could not join forces for this London season, as "Vera Karpova" of the other troupe is a fascinating Odette and Kliry.

The Trocadero Gloriosa is at the New London Theatre till June 21. The Tokyo Ballet is in Norwich next week, and then goes to Brussels, Venice, Vienna, Madrid and Granada.

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## German Output Off 5.2 Pct. Month

June 6 (AP).—In a low to government hopes early economic upswing, Germany's industrial production fell 5.2 per cent from April to May, the Economics Ministry reported today.

News came as government, industry and union leading in round-table talks economic situation here that, though Germany's shows signs of bottoming, an upsurge is by no means in sight.

Economics Ministry said April-April industrial output, coming after the sharp drop in late 1974 had stabilized the first three months of the year, may have been enag- by the Easter vacation

more reliable two-month-average basis, overall production fell 1.5 per cent from February to March, the statement said.

Minister Hans Ertl, who headed today's talks, said that the government's economic policy is to keep the economy from slipping into a recession.

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## Foreign Firms' Future in Portugal Uncertain

By Harry Trimborn

LISBON.—After more than 13 months of operating under Portugal's revolutionary government, U.S. business firms remain troubled over their future in this country.

The pendulum swings from optimism to pessimism, with the indicator hovering somewhere around dead center. And the only consensus appears to be that no matter what happens—despite retention of many of the old regime's laws and business laws—things will never be the same.

As Howard Keefe, head of the Lisbon office of the Illinois-based International Accounting firm of Arthur Andersen & Co., puts it: "As far as foreign businesses are concerned, Portugal will never go back to the old ways."

U.S. business here is represented by about 130 firms and affiliates with a total investment of some \$200 million. A few are international conglomerates, including International Telephone & Telegraph, Ford Motor Co., General Motors, and Corning Glass, but most are much smaller firms.

The U.S. companies employ a total work force, according to a U.S. Embassy source, of between 5,000 and 6,000 employees—1,000 to 2,000 less than before the coup that brought the Armed Forces Movement to power in April, 1974. The United States is behind West Germany, the leader, and Britain in representation by foreign firms in Portugal.

U.S. businessmen and embassy officials emphasize that American firms have not been singled out as a target for left-wing trouble. The real target, they say, is the multinational firms.

The main difficulty in judging the course of the U.S. business future in Portugal is the apparently conflicting views between the "moderate" socialism of the ruling AFM and the Communist-controlled Inter-sindical, the nation's only "legal" labor federation, which includes two out of every three of the nation's 3-million work force.

It is very difficult to operate without constant demands, gripes and charges being made by workers," said U.S. Embassy source. "Much of the time of U.S. managers is taken up with grievances, some very important, but many very petty."

The government has been unable—or unwilling—to clamp down on Inter-sindical. It is all part of the fundamental problem afflicting the AFM leadership—just which path does the government want to take in achieving its goals of socialism?

This confusion has been particularly unsettling to U.S. and other foreign business firms in Portugal. As a result, after more than a year of "revolutionary" government, the foreign firms are still locked into a "wait and see" stance. And they, too, are groping for answers.

Some have denied reports that U.S. firms were writing off their investments in Portugal, however. Said Mr. Keefe: "We have had a large number of companies thinking of liquidating, but we have also had consultations with companies thinking of coming into Portugal, especially from Scandinavia."

As for his own firm, Mr. Keefe said: "We have definitely not written off our investment. As long as we have clients here we will continue to operate. And most have given me their assurance they will continue to operate."

Another firm said to be doing well is the subsidiary of General Instrument Corp. of New York, according to company official James Pritchard, who is also president of the 300-member American Club of Lisbon.

"We have no intention of pulling out," he said. "Although the world market (for the firm's product of electronic components) has been depressed, we have been doing very well. In fact we are putting in some new production lines."

He said his company has just concluded an agreement with the government which grants the firm six years of tax holiday, under a holdover law from the old regime.

Mr. Pritchard described himself as one of the optimists who point to what they detect as glimmerings of hope that Portugal will not plunge into the Communist orbit and nationalize U.S. and other foreign firms.

They feel that the revolutionary rhetoric that followed the April, 1974, coup is giving way to a more distinct view of the limitations of national aspirations.

Contrary to what could have been expected as a normal business reaction in more settled times, the U.S. business community here is delighted with the government's recent decision to impose a 20 to 30-per-cent surcharge on certain imports as a means of coping with Portugal's foreign trade deficit of about \$2 billion.

Then, too, the foreign business community is delighted with the government's insistence that it wants to remain part of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The pessimists, however, feel that "favorable" indications are only temporary or have resulted only from tactical reasons in the government's effort to come to grips with its enormous problems.

Nationalization of foreign companies, they feel, is only a matter of time.

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## After Report of U.S. Jobless Increase Early Rally Fades on Wall Street

NEW YORK, June 6 (AP).—Prices closed in a mixed pattern on the New York Stock Exchange today, giving up a moderate early gain.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 2.51 points to 859.54, but there were about 720 gainers and 700 losers.

Volume totaled 22.23 million shares compared with 21.61 million shares yesterday.

Analysts attributed the early gains in part to First National City Bank's cut in its prime rate.

Brokers said the early interest in Citibank's cut gave way to continuing concern about the economy.

The government reported that unemployment last month rose to 9.2 per cent.

G.D. Searle was the most active issue on the NYSE, slipping 1.58 points to 19.38. Trading in the issue included two blocks of 100,000 shares each at 18 1/2.

Earlier in the week, Searle related losses in its stock to a report that a Federal Drug Administration committee will investigate the toxicity of two anti-hypertensive drugs which are the company's two biggest-volume pharmaceuticals.

The company said the review would probably mean some labeling changes at a maximum.

Today, Searle said it believes trading in its stock was due to a brokerage house report that it thought to contain negative opinions about the status of the two key drugs, Aldactone and Aldactazide. It said the report was issued by G.A. Sexton & Co., a New York brokerage firm.

Airline issues were also active although the group showed little overall change. TWA closed at 19 7/8, up 1/2. American at 17 3/4, down 1/4. Trans World Airlines at 18 1/2, up 1/4. Pan American at 18 1/2, down 1/4.

Stocks of several non-electrical machinery makers were lower. Remond fell 1/4 to 22 1/8. Ingersoll-Rand was 82 5/8, down 1 5/8. Harnischfeger 49 3/4, off 3/4.

The sharp advance along with the great amount of volume, has amazed investors and brokers alike. In the 23 months before Dec. 6, the Dow had plunged 474.10 points, or 45 per cent, from its record high of 1,051.70 on Jan. 11, 1973.

Paradoxically, the upswing has occurred during a recession in which the unemployment rate has climbed to 9.2 per cent, with many basic industries glutted with inventories.

The main reason for the market's advance has been the decline in interest rates. Low interest rates attract investor funds away from bonds and short-term money instruments such as certificates of deposit and Treasury bills.

Among other contributing reasons for the market's strength have been the decline in the rate of inflation, increasing signs that the economy is improving, easing of the energy crisis and growing inventory liquidation.

It was the second consecutive across-the-board sell-off. Soybeans fell nearly 7 cents, oats 4 cents, corn 3 1/2 and wheat just over 1 cent. Soybean meal lost about 30 points and meal 5 1/2.

The weakness in grain futures was not entirely unexpected. Prices had fallen about 2 to 4 cents the previous session and there was no bullish news in the offing.

Prices were generally weak on the opening and after a flurry of buying had set off a small rally, prices again trended lower.

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## If Oil Producers, Industrialized States Grant Funds

### Paris Talks Likely to Back Easy Loans for Third World

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, June 6 (AP).—World finance ministers are likely to approve next week a "window" for the World Bank that would provide an additional \$1 billion in low-interest loans for the poorer countries.

Whether the decision to go ahead will be made by the 20-nation Development Committee, due to meet in Paris next week, will depend on whether the World Bank can obtain pledges of contributions to subsidize interest rate on the new loans, amounting to about \$225 million from oil-producing and industrial countries.

The United States almost certainly will not make a contribution, though it is expected to support the adoption of the new "third window" in the World Bank. The U.S. reluctance to contribute is based heavily on the problem of obtaining congressional approval, though the amount would not be large.

The World Bank will hold meetings in Paris early next week with potential donor countries, and then will report to the Development Committee on whether it has received enough pledges to go forward with the next window. According to officials here close to the problem, adequate pledges are likely but not certain.

"Hard" and "Soft" Loans The bank now makes loans on normal "hard" terms with an interest rate of 8 1/2 per cent, and also makes "soft," zero-interest loans to the very poorest countries through its affiliate, the International Development Association.

The third window would make loans at 4 1/2 per cent, some to the very poorest countries and some to what are known as the "middle income," less developed countries. The funds would be raised in the world's capital markets—as is the case for the bank's normal "hard" loans—and the interest rate would be subsidized by government contributions from oil-producing and industrial countries.

The hope is to lend \$1 billion a year, though next week's decision will involve only the first year. Contributions of \$225 million for interest subsidy are needed for \$1 billion of new loans. The Development Committee might decide to go ahead with the plan even if the full \$225 million is not pledged.

If the committee approves the plan, the World Bank can open the new window without any change in its basic charter. Thus, parliamentary ratification—involving long delays—would not be necessary except in the case of those donor countries that require parliamentary approval in contributions.

## Growth of U.S. Money Supply Picks Up Speed in Latest Week

By John H. Allan

NEW YORK, June 6 (AP).—Money supply growth picked up speed in the week ended May 28, the Federal Reserve disclosed yesterday.

The narrowly defined money supply—checking account balances plus currency—jumped \$2.5 billion, a substantial weekly increase, to \$282.4 billion, a record high.

As a result of this expansion, the money supply, which is also known as M-1, showed a growth rate of 9.3 per cent in the latest statistical quarter, a rate of 4.8 per cent for the latest half-year and an annual rate of 4.4 per cent. All three are higher than they have been running in recent weeks, but the annual rate is still below the 5-to-7.5-per-cent range that Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, told Congress was the current target.

The increase in M-1 may be the result of the payment of income tax rebates. As taxpayers cash their Treasury checks, the government's account at the Federal Reserve (which is not included in the money supply) goes down and the checking account balances of individuals goes up, increasing M-1.

Business loan demand, meanwhile, continued weak. Commercial and industrial loans at major New York City banks dropped \$210 million in the week ended Wednesday, the fourth consecutive drop. Over this period, the cumulative decline in business loans here amounted to \$1.18 billion.

Nationally in the week ended May 28, business loans dropped \$788 million to \$123.8 billion. In a report published earlier this week, Peary Stafford Jr., economist at Chemical Bank, noted that loans at all commercial banks in the country this year had dropped over \$20 billion through the end of April.

During the latest banking week, interest rates rose slightly. The average rate on federal funds, which are reserves that banks lend to each other, rose 110 basis points to 5.24 per cent from 5.14 per cent a week earlier.

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## France Seeking Computer Firm Link in Europe

BRUSSELS, June 6 (Reuters).—France told its Common Market partners today it wants closer cooperation with West German and Dutch computer industries despite the merging of its main computer firm with a U.S. group, informed sources said.

In a confidential note, the French government said the main reason for the merger announced last month between Cie. Internationale de l'Informatique (CII) and the American controlled Honeywell-Bull was to compete more effectively against the U.S. giant IBM.

But it said that cooperation links between CII and the German Siemens group and Philips of the Netherlands should continue.

The new Franco-American company, Cie. Internationale de l'Informatique (CII-Honeywell-Bull), should together with Siemens and Philips "study the new possibilities offered by the strengthening of the French computer industry," the note said.

The paper does not give details of the changes France wants to make, adding only that it wants negotiations as soon as possible with Philips and Siemens.

The CII merger with Honeywell-Bull caused considerable disappointment in other EEC capitals, making the future of the cooperation with Siemens and Philips under their Unidata arrangement uncertain.

Heinz-Staley Merger Off PITTSBURGH, June 6 (Reuters).—H. J. Heinz Co. said today it will not pursue its offer of merger with A.E. Staley Manufacturing Co. Heinz said. "No discussions have taken place between Heinz and Staley since the Staley board rejected the Heinz offer on Monday and none is expected."

Since the middle of last year, when the prime hit a record high of 13 per cent, the key interest rate has fallen sharply as a result of weak business loan demand and an easier credit policy by the Federal Reserve Board. The rate has not been below 7 per cent since March, 1973.

Analysts expect other banks to follow Citibank's lead in cutting their prime rates to 6.75 per cent soon.

## Citibank Cuts Prime Rate to 6.75 Per Cent

NEW YORK, June 6 (AP).—New York's First National City Bank lowered its prime lending rate today from 7 to 6.75 per cent, the lowest level in more than two years.

Citibank said the change, effective Monday, is in accord with its formula which adjusts the prime rate in line with changes in other short-term money rates. The prime rate is the rate banks charge their best and biggest corporate customers.

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## USIF REAL ESTATE

### NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of USIF Real Estate ("USIF") will be held at the Nassau Beach Hotel, "Golfstream Room", West Bay of the Island of New Providence in the Commonwealth of the Bahamas, on Friday, the 25th day of June, 1975, at 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon for the following purposes:

1. To consider and, if thought fit, to approve a proposal of Arlen Realty and Development Corp. ("ARLEN") for (i) the integration of the Real Estate Division of Arlen and the real properties and related assets owned by USIF substantially in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Agreement for the Integration of the Real Estate businesses of USIF and Arlen and (ii) the adoption of a Fifth Deed of Modification of the USIF Deed of Trust pertaining to the implementation of the integration with such alterations, if any, to other as may be required or approved by the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas and agreed to by the Managing Trustee, the Custodian Trustee and the Chairman or Vice-Chairman of the Trust Advisory Board of USIF.
2. To consider and, if thought fit, to approve the appointment of Messrs. Price Waterhouse and Co., of Nassau, N.P. Bahamas as the Auditors of USIF for the current fiscal period.
3. Any other business which may properly come before the meeting.

A registered shareholder entitled to attend and vote is entitled to appoint a proxy in his place and stead and such proxy need not be a shareholder of USIF. A notice similar to this notice of proxy being solicited by the Managing Trustee and an explanatory statement have been mailed to registered shareholders. Additional copies of the form of proxy and the explanatory statement may be obtained from the USIF Real Estate information office at 8 St. Andrew's, Nassau, Bahamas, or from the Custodian Trustee and the Chairman or Vice-Chairman of the Trust Advisory Board of USIF.

The form of proxy to be valid must be signed and deposited at the office of Trust Corporation of Bahamas Limited not later than forty-eight hours before the time appointed for holding the meeting.

- Holders of International Depositary Receipts (IDRs) issued by Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York who wish to have the underlying USIF shares voted at the above meeting must deposit their IDRs not later than July 18th, 1975, at any of the banks listed below or any other financial institution acceptable to the Morgans offices listed below, together with instructions indicating the way the shares be voted or requesting a voucher entitling the holder to be present at such meeting and vote the underlying shares.
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# Angels Overpower Detroit



UNDE—Mets' pitcher Tom Seaver has difficulty ing single by Astros' Joe Cruz. But Mets won, 2-1.

## Pitcher, Picked 4 Years Ago, Chosen Again in Player Draft

NEW YORK, June 6 (WP)—Tom Seaver, a catcher, became the only player in the 11-history of baseball's free-draft to be the country's choice for a second time yesterday when he was selected by the Los Angeles Angels.

Seaver had been the nation's pick four years ago when the Los Angeles Angels chose him. The San Diego Padres selected Seaver in the first round of the draft, but he was traded to the Angels.

Seaver was one of 16 high-school seniors selected in the draft's first round. Included in that group was shortstop Dale Berra, who was chosen by the New York Mets manager Tom Seaver.

Seaver was a shot at his senior's son but chose instead to go to high school catcher Alfred on of Tallahassee, Fla.

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## Singer Beats Tigers, 8-3

ANAHEIM, Calif., June 6 (UPI)—Dave Chalk blooped in two doubles and a single and Billy Smith added a key two-run single last night, helping the California Angels come from a 3-0 deficit to trounce the Detroit Tigers, 8-3.

The Tigers contributed three errors to go along with California's 12-hit attack. In addition to four hits on popups that fell in, the Angels had four steals to run, their major league lead to 91 in that department.

Benefitting from the offensive push was right-hander Bill Singer, who had allowed only one hit after the fourth inning. Singer gave up eight hits, including Jack Pierce's first major league homer—a two-run shot in the fourth. Singer walked none while striking out seven and improving his record to 5-7.

Smith's two-run single climaxed a four-run outburst that gave California the lead at 4-3 in the fourth inning. Chalk's second double, a popup that fell about 30 feet behind second base, drove in one of California's two runs in the fifth inning. The Angels added solo runs in the sixth and seventh, the final tally coming as catcher Elie Rodriguez squeezed home Lee Stanton from third base.

Indians & Royals 7 At Cleveland, Buddy Bell hit his fourth home run of the year with one out in the 11th inning, carrying the Indians to an 8-7 victory over Kansas City.

Bell stroked his game-winning homer over the leftfield fence off Marty Pattin (3-1) to help Dave Larocque, the third Indian pitcher, gain the victory. Larocque (11-0) pitched three innings of one-hit relief.

The Indians came back from a four-run deficit by scoring three times in the eighth and once more in the ninth. In the eighth, they put together successive singles by Rick Manning, George Hendrick, Boog Powell and Frank Robinson and a squeeze bunt by Oscar Gamble to close the gap to 7-4.

They tied it in the ninth on a leadoff single by pinch-hitter John Ellis and a double by Manning.

## Penalties Imposed

# NBA Voids McGinnis-Knicks Pact

By Leonard Koppett

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6 (UPI)—Lawrence O'Brien, the new commissioner of the National Basketball Association, yesterday disapproved the contract that George McGinnis had signed with the New York Knicks on the ground that NBA draft rights to McGinnis belonged to the Philadelphia 76ers.

He also imposed two other penalties on the Knicks after hearing detailed presentations from both sides. He ruled that New York must forfeit its first-round pick in next year's draft of college players and must reimburse Philadelphia for legal expenses it incurred (including legal expenses) as the result of New York's action.

Mike Burke, president of the Knicks, said the team had no plans at present to challenge the commissioner's decision, even though he said that, in signing McGinnis, the Knicks had acted "in the best interests of New York and of the league."

"We're disappointed, but we respect the commissioner's right to make a ruling," Burke said. That means the next move is up to McGinnis, who has already threatened to renege on the suit against the NBA that he dropped when the Knicks signed him.

Threat of Suit It was the threat of a suit by McGinnis that was cited by the Knicks as their chief justification for violating the draft rules.

Last year, the Knicks and 76ers had agreed on the details of a deal for the rights to McGinnis, provided that the Knicks could sign him within a stipulated time. McGinnis, after extensive negotiations, decided to remain with the Indiana Pacers of the American Basketball Association, and the time agreed upon expired.

Then McGinnis, through his representatives, came to the Knicks this spring and said he wanted to negotiate again. The Knicks say they told him they no longer had the rights to him. But attorneys for McGinnis insisted that, if the Knicks had refused to deal with him, having shown such interest, before they would be violating the anti-trust laws by agreeing with Philadelphia and the rest of the NBA to boycott him, and they would file suit.

Atlanta Hawks Fined SAN FRANCISCO, June 6 (UPI)—The Atlanta Hawks, already expected to dole out a fistful of bonus money for their two first-round draft choices, was hit yesterday with a record \$400,000 fine by the NBA in the case involving Julius Erving.

In announcing the penalty, an NBA spokesman said \$350,000 would be payable immediately to the league. The Milwaukee Bucks, which owns the draft rights to the American Basketball Association



Lawrence O'Brien



George McGinnis

tion star, would receive the remaining \$150,000.

In addition, the Bucks will retain the rights to Erving, who is currently playing under a long-term contract with the New York Nets, and will receive Atlanta's two second-round choices in the 1975 college-player draft.

It was not immediately determined whether the prospective new buyers of the Hawks, the family of Simon Selig Jr., will be liable for payment of the fine. The club's purchase has not been made final.

The Erving episode began in 1972 when, on the eve of the NBA draft, the Hawks signed the former University of Massachusetts player who had signed a hardship contract with the ABA's Virginia Squires the year before.

On the day of the draft, the Bucks used their second first-round pick to select Erving. Atlanta did not have a first-round choice that year.

Then Commissioner Walter Kennedy voided the Erving-Hawks contract and, when Atlanta used Erving in two pre-season games, the NBA fined the Hawks \$25,000 each time.

In announcing the \$400,000 fine, the NBA spokesman said it was the first time the league had imposed such a penalty.

Italian Is Fastest For Grand Prix ANDERSTORP, Sweden, June 6 (UPI)—Vittorio Brambilla of Italy Friday scored the best lap time in his March today to qualify for Sunday's Swedish Formula One Grand Prix Auto Race.

Brambilla took the 2.5-mile Scandinavian raceway course in 1:24.53 minutes for an average speed exceeding 106 miles an hour.

If none of the 26 drivers beats Brambilla's time during tomorrow's qualification, he will win the pole position for the seventh race in this season's grand prix circuit.



Freakness winner Master Derby is led on a walk at Belmont Park, where he will face Derby winner Foolish Pleasure.

## Belmont Stakes' Rare Treat Is Derby, Preakness Winners

By Gerald Strine

ELMONT, N.Y., June 6 (WP).—What is so rare as a day in June when the Kentucky Derby winner meets the Preakness winner in the Belmont Stakes?

The number of times it has happened is no greater, in fact, than the number of times there has been a Triple Crown winner. There have been nine of those, from Sir Barton (1919) to Secretariat (1973), while tomorrow will mark the 10th meeting between

the victors in the first two events in the celebrated series. Foolish Pleasure, the Derby winner, is 11-for-13 lifetime but is running at only a 500 pace over his last four starts, having lost the Preakness and the Florida Derby. Master Derby had his five-race winning streak snapped in the Derby, where he ran fourth, but is 6-for-7 after capturing the Preakness at odds of 23 to 1.

These two are the favorite and the second choice, respectively, for the 10th Belmont, a race that covers the full 1 1/2-mile distance of Belmont Park's main course. One might think there is great box-office interest in such a match, particularly when the other 3-year-olds in the field of nine are obviously above average in ability.

The truth is, there isn't. It takes a horse going for the complete Triple Crown to fire a great interest in the Belmont. Carry Back in 1961 and the unknown Majestic Prince in 1969, kindled such enthusiasm, although both were defeated. No one who was here in 1971 will forget the conga lines formed by the Venezuelans supporting Canonero II and Secretariat, finally, was sensational—in 2:24, by 31 lengths.

What tomorrow's crowd and the national television audience can expect to see, however, is an excellent horse race, which is usually what occurs when a Derby winner and a Preakness winner meet.

Until recently, the Derby victor tended to bounce back in the Belmont. Shut Out (1942), Middeground (1950), Needles (1956) and Chateaugay (1963) all defeated their Preakness tormentors—Alamb, Hill Prince, Fabius and Candy Spots. Only Gallahadion and Ponder, 1940 and 1949 Derby winners, lost to Preakness winners—Bimblech and Capot, here during this period.

Then, in 1967, Damascus added the Belmont to his Preakness success when Derby winner Proud Clarion ran fourth. Last spring, Little Current wrapped up two-thirds of the Triple Crown here as Canonero, the Derby winner, faded through the stretch to be third.

That tied the score at 4-4 in a series that once favored the Louisville slugger, although Foolish Pleasure is accorded an 8-to-5 or stronger chance of again putting the Derby winners in front.

Diabolo has an opportunity to complete a Triple Crown of his own sort. The Damascus colt was third in Kentucky and third in Maryland and may well be third in the wagering in New York.

Red Auerbach, Boston Celtics president and chairman of the professional league's competition committee, was optimistic about ultimate approval. "I'm definitely a guy who has always hated to change the game. But I don't feel we'd be changing it. We'd be helping it, evening things up," Auerbach said of the proposed elimination of the center jump at the start of each quarter.

The third official would work one sideline, in front of the scorer's table, from foul line to foul line and have restricted duties. He would not call any fouls, but would have the authority to call goaltending violations, 10-second violations on teams bringing the ball up court, violations of the 24-second shooting clock and out of bounds on his side of the court.

For the first half of the 1975 exhibition season, there will be no center jumps opening the four periods of a game. The visiting team will have the choice of getting the ball under its own basket at the start of the first and third periods or the second and fourth.

Over the last half of the exhibition season, there will be center jumps before two periods and the ball will be taken out of bounds to open the other two quarters. "A decision on what we do will rest in the fans' hands, how they react," Auerbach said.

The board of governors will have to vote shortly before the season opens on whether to make the changes or leave the rules as they are now.

## Juliette Marny Pays 12-1

# Longshot Wins Oaks Stakes

By Bernard Kirsch

EPSON DOWNS, England, June 6 (UPI)—Forced to do his own handiapping, jockey Lester Piggott picked a winner today.

Three hours before post time, England's most successful rider decided to switch horses and ended up riding longshot Juliette Marny to victory in the Oaks Stakes, England's richest race for fillies. The triumph in the classic at Epsom came easily. Val's Girl, a U.S.-bred filly, was second, four lengths back of the winner, with favored Moonlight Night third.

Piggott originally had been scheduled to ride Brilliantine for Emelyn Tree, who also trains Juliette Marny. But Brilliantine had a reputation for preferring soft turf and, after the ground was baked by the morning sun, Piggott made the change. Piggott is good enough and respected enough to have the final say.

Asked Trainer "I wouldn't say I make the right pick all the while," said Piggott, who also said that today he had asked trainer Tree to do the choosing.

Tree said, "I told Lester I certainly would not make the choice, but I told him I wanted a decision by 12 o'clock."

By 3:30, Piggott had his 21st victory in an English classic. It tied the record of Freddie Archer, and now there is little else left for the loquacious, imperious Piggott to accomplish. The 39-year-old jockey, who suffers to keep his weight down, has won every major race in Europe and also has been on winners in the Washington, D.C., International.

English housewives have developed the habit of escaping from the household to put a bob or two on Lester's runners, but today they let Juliette Marny escape at odds of 12 to 1. The filly had finished first in her previous two outings this season, but she was disqualified in her opening victory, when Piggott was not riding.

Challenging Position The master was masterful on the filly owned by James Morrison. For most of the running, he kept her in the middle of the pack of 12, who were chasing a first-place prize of \$24,958 (\$103,500) from the total purse of \$266,000 (\$151,800). Piggott put his horse in a challenging position as the field came down the hill leading into the four-furlong stretch and, with three furlongs to go in the mile-and-a-half race, the classic distance in European horse racing, Juliette Marny had the lead.

The English-bred filly, by former Derby-winner Blakeney out of Heart Beat, won faced up. Her time of 2 minutes 39.10 seconds was four seconds slower than Wednesday's Derby winner here, Brilliantine, owned by John Jocky Whitney and ridden by Greville Starter, was in the lead for the first half of the race but Piggott's choice looked good when the American-owned filly faded during the final furlongs to finish far back.

Val's Girl, breaking last from the gate in the uphill start, gained second place in the closing yards. The Sir Ivor filly is owned by Sir Charles Clure and was ridden by Willie Carson, who in 1972 broke Piggott's streak of eight riding championships in a row.

Moonlight Night, French-bred, who was the 5-2 favorite, could not handle the Epsom turf and finished four and three-quarter lengths away from the victor, with May Hill another four lengths back.

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## Borg's 19th Birthday Is Spent Moving Up in French Tennis

PARIS, June 6 (AP)—Bjorn Borg of Sweden spent a happy 19th birthday today, taking another step toward retaining his French Open tennis title.

The Swede hit forehands like a demon to overwhelm Peter Szoke of Hungary, 6-1, 6-1. That carried Borg into the third round of the French championships. Seven U.S. stars were still after him and the Latin American challenge looked menacing.

A day of sunshine at the Roland Garros Stadium produced only one upset, Carlos Kirmayr, a 24-year-old Brazilian playing in Paris for the first time, eliminated the seeded Alex Metreveli of the Soviet Union, 2-6, 7-5, 6-4. Metreveli was the second of the 16 seeds to fall, Manuel Orantes of Spain was beaten yesterday.

Americans still in contention were Harold Solomon, Stan Smith, Eddie Dibbs, Brian Gottfried, Erik Van Dillen, Roscoe Tanner and John Andrews.

Impressive Winner Solomon, seeded fifth, was the most impressive American winner, varying his shot and exploiting the slow clay court with a chessboard, he outplayed American Steve Krutvitz, 6-2, 6-2. Gottfried defeated American Tom Gorman, 7-6, 6-4. Smith defeated Julian Ganzabal of Argentina, 6-3, 6-2.

Van Dillen also was in no difficulty, defeating Szabolcs Baranyi of Hungary, 6-3, 6-3. Tanner overcame local hero Pierre Barthes, 6-4, 6-2, 6-2. Andrews scored an unexpected

Belgian Wins Cycling Lap ALLEOHE, Italy, June 6 (UPI).—Belgian Roger de Vlaeminck won the 20th lap of the Cycling Tour of Italy today, but with only one more lap to go Italy's Fausto Bertoglio held on to a 41-second advantage in the overall standings.

Bjorn Borg of Sweden beat Peter Szoke of Hungary, 6-1, 6-1. Roger Tanner of Britain beat Patrice Dominguez of France, 6-1, 6-3. Patrick Pringle of France beat Toma Ovari of Romania, 7-6, 6-4.

## Ali's No Heavyweight as Lecturer

By Dave Brady

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 6 (WP)—Muhammad Ali lectured this week to the senior class at Harvard University as though he were conferring degrees in philosophy and appreciation of poetry.

The world's heavyweight champion broke his training routine for his upcoming fight in Malaysia against Joe Bugner to favor the audience in Burton Auditorium with what he called his heavy material, and it went over like his dull bout against Ron Lytle.

It was not until he did his Ali shuffle and his mimicking of the Uncle Tom shuffle that he came to terms with what was expected of him.

A request for a comment on the busing controversy in Boston resulted in Ali saying, "That's why I admire George Wallace. He told the white liberals who were complaining about things in Alabama. He told them that Washington, D.C., has more problems with its schools... That blacks get more work in Alabama... That Alabama has no busing problems like Boston."

There were sheepish laughs among the students and even some feeble applause by a tiny minority. A student said afterward, "I was disappointed by some of his remarks, even though I knew from the media that he often is a bunch of contradictions."

Another student said, "I wanted to see Ali the boxer and that's when I enjoyed him." The students gave him a noisy standing greeting as he mounted

ed the stage wearing a modish dusty pink suit, a light blue shirt, a pink white and blue tie and orange socks with cordovan shoes.

All was at his ingratiating best when he approached the lectern and said, "I thought this would be a big lecture, with all gray-haired professors. I am glad to see you young people."

His serious efforts elicited only polite applause. "I do a lot of acting," he said, and when he reverted to that posture the crowd came alive.

All made it a point to say, "I don't do any commercials... No Uncle Tomming... No Uncle Tom shuffle." He went into his ring shuffle and brought the crowd up screaming as he kept it going.

"Now, here's the Uncle Tom shuffle," he said as he portrayed a craven figure. "Let's have some questions."

He was asked, "Do you have any words of encouragement for us about the school busing problem in Boston?"

"I don't know anything about it," Ali said. "Sometimes, we [blacks] make our own problems. What busing? We have our own Muslim schools. I don't know nothing about 'forcing.' It's embarrassing for me to see people getting kicked around."

"Why upset a whole white neighborhood just to say, 'I did it?'" The problem is in your mind. "True harmony is consideration for others."

Then he was given a loud standing ovation and he strode off the stage with clenched fist raised in appreciation.

James was heading for a five-under-par 65 which he dispatched England teammate Geoff Marks, 3 and 2, by sinking a bunker shot for an eagle at the 16th. He has only twice been taken that far in an impressive follow-up to his first-day. Walker Cup performance, when he beat U.S. champion Jerry Pate.

## Giles Tops Siderowf for Spot in U.K. Amateur Golf Final

HOYLAK, England, June 6 (UPI)—Virginia Vinnie Giles moved within reach of achieving his last great ambition as a player when he won a titanic semifinal struggle with U.S. Walker Cup teammate Dick Siderowf in the British Amateur Match-Play Golf Championship here.

Giles, 32, qualified for tomorrow's 36-hole title battle with English champion Mark James from a sudden death thriller which ended on the 21st green.

Giles, who had missed from six feet for the match at the 17th and three-putted the 18th green to give Siderowf another lifeline, ended a 4-hour, 40-minute duel with a birdie four at the third extra hole.

Afterward, a relieved Giles said, "This title is the last remaining thing I want to win as an amateur. I feel this is about my last chance, because I am not going

to play much golf after this year." The 1972 U.S. champion who has been on the U.S. Walker Cup side on five occasions, almost gave up the fight for the title after missing those crucial putts.

"I was just shocked," he said. "I have always considered that I had a lot of heart and stomach, but if I had lost through poor putting it would have been time to give the sticks into a corner. It was just my drive and pride that kept me going. I feel now that I have got another chance to prove to myself that I can still do it in the final."

Hang On Grimly Giles, who had sunk a 30-yard pitch to lead at the seventh, hung on grimly and, although Siderowf leveled at the 14th with a birdie, Giles retorted with another birdie on the 15th. Giles' agony on the next two greens was still apparent and he

missed another victory chance on the green at the 20th.

But Siderowf, winner in 1973, was now also a spent force and took four strokes to reach the 505-yard 21st.

Giles, with a crashing three iron to the heart of the green, was conceded the match without having to endure another putt.

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SUNDAY CHANTILLY PRIX DU JOCKEY CLUB



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## Art Buchwald Home Liberation

WASHINGTON—The women's lib movement has made its impact on college and most parents are feeling it now that their daughters are home from school.

The big question being debated in households all over America is whether a liberated college student should be required to make her own bed and do the dishes in her own home.

This is how it's been going in our house. "Would you mind making your bed and cleaning up your room?" asks the maker of mom's apple pie.

"I am not a slave," replies the apple of our eye. "For centuries women have been relegated to dreary housework and we have to put a stop to it."

"That's true, but cleaning up your own room under our present form of government does not constitute slavery."

"The day of women using vacuum cleaners and dust mops is over. We must free ourselves



Buchwald

from the image men have of us as servants."

The maker of mom's apple pie says, "No one could be prouder of the battle you're waging for full equality. But if you don't clean up your room, then I will have to, and I don't see how that would strike a blow for women's liberation."

"Why you?" the apple of our eye says. "Don't you see, Mom, by cleaning up my room you are certifying the male image of us as weak, passive, dependent and inferior human beings. Why doesn't Dad clean up my room?"

"That's a good question, but if I were you I wouldn't ask him."

"That's just my point. For years we've been cleaning up our rooms and making our beds. It's time we put a stop to it and said to our men, 'You want a clean bedroom—clean it yourself!'"

"I'm sure in your consciousness-raising sessions this sounds very good, but there are also health problems that have to be taken into consideration. We're not asking you to clean up the house—just your own room. Doesn't the feminist movement make any allowances for that?"

"There's more to life, Mom, than making beds."

"I know that. There's also the dishes. You've been home for two weeks now and I don't think you've washed a dish."

"I refuse to be part of role-playing in this house. The role of women as the official dishwasher has to be turned around. The kitchen is a prison which we must break out of so we can use our God-given talents to do something constructive."

"Even feminists don't like to eat off dirty plates," the maker of mom's apple pie says. "Couldn't you wash the dishes and then plan your revolution?"

"We're never going to change a male-dominated society if we keep doing dishes."

"I don't expect you to wash everyone's dishes, because I know that would be complete surrender to male supremacy. What I was hoping was that you would just do your own dishes when you ate in the kitchen."

"You don't seem to understand, Mom. Every dish I wash encourages the sexism that is rampant in America today. If we don't take our stand on dishwashing, the movement will go down the drain."

"Well that takes care of the kitchen and your bedroom. You wouldn't consider going to the supermarket for me, would you?"

"Do you want to hear what Kate Millett has to say about grocery shopping?"

"I know I shouldn't have asked."

## Swiss to Decide On New Taxation In Sunday Poll

BERN, June 6 (Reuters).—Switzerland will vote Sunday in a referendum on whether to pay more taxes and allow the government to meet its current budget deficit and re-inflate the economy.

The 3.7-million electorate will vote on five questions, three involving increased taxation.

The government, faced with a budget deficit of some 500 million francs (about \$200 million) hopes to turn it into a surplus by raising the levels of business turnover tax and direct federal tax. The increases would bring in an extra 985 million francs next year.

Voters are being asked to approve an increase in turnover tax from 4.4 per cent to 5.6 per cent for retail goods and from 6.6 per cent to 8.4 per cent for wholesale articles.

The increases are slightly lower than those rejected in a referendum six months ago and do not apply to primary supplies such as food, energy and medicine.

## French Ships Quit Russia

MOSCOW, June 6 (UPI).—Two French warships that have been visiting Leningrad sailed for home today, Tass said.

# The Private Mann and the Public Mann PEOPLE: Fyodorova-Tate Wedding Scheduled This Weekend

By Andreas Freund

ZURICH, June 6 (NYT).—Thomas Mann would be a hundred years old today and that anniversary is being celebrated in all German-speaking lands with the respect due this century's most famous writer in the German language.

Honorary is now being paid to him in Lübeck, Germany, where he was born, in East Berlin as well as Vienna and in Zurich near where he spent much of his exile from Hitler's Germany and died 20 years ago, on Aug. 12, 1955.

There is Thomas Mann, the public figure now being honored. There was a private Mann about whom some things can still be discovered in the house where he used to live at Kilchberg, near Zurich.

Mrs. Katia Mann, Thomas Mann's widow, in her home near Zurich.

Fred Meyer, Zurich.

It is a modest house, as houses go in the superb residential area in the hills overlooking Lake Zurich. The name over the doorbell is Thomas Mann, lettered in black Gothic script.

This is where Katia Mann, Thomas Mann's widow, still lives. Living with her: a black wolfhound named Ramon and a black cat named Bianca. Mrs. Mann's Swiss housekeeper and her son, Golo Mann, a historian.

The small ground-floor drawing room, furnished sparingly, would be austere were it not for potted plants in every corner, flowers on the windowsill and the view through the flowers down to the lake.

The style is timeless. So is Mrs. Mann, a frail, tiny woman in an ankle-length white gown with a swirling black print. She talks animatedly, smiles, makes a face, imitates Hitler and imitates him well—while pouring perfect Chinese tea from a perfect silver pot.

Mrs. Mann will be 92 July 24, and her vitality is a marvel. Last year, her son Michael—a Germanist at Berkeley—coaxed her into publishing a book of memoirs, now published in English by Knopf, New York.

The title is "My Memories." It is a collection of memories, not of the writing but of the life she lived. And when Mann came to visit her, she recalled, they would stay up all night at first because she had so much to tell him.

Mann thought it might make a good short story. The short story, one would say, and a few years later, expanded, in 1924, into a monumental novel.

Mann, apparently, was a short writer. His widow said that he wrote for two hours in the morning from 9 to 11, generally producing only one handwritten page, "or two at the very most."

Otherwise, he would retire for a while in late afternoon, after tea, to mentally prepare the next day's work, perhaps making a few notes. And yet that method produced works such as "Jacob and His Brothers" and "Doctor Faustus."

From Katia Mann's account, the Olympian Thomas Mann seems less a thinker than an artist, a simple man adored by his wife, revered by his children.

The Manns had two more children, Elisabeth and Michael. All six called their father "the magician," because he once disguised himself as one for a Munich costume ball.

The 150th-anniversary celebrations include a 1,000-item exhibition, now open, of Mann's letters, and from the author, photographs, manuscript pages and his reference works. In Zurich, Laibach, the Hansaatic city on the Baltic where he was born, is staging a Thomas Mann week of nightly readings from his works, and in performing Benjamin Britten's opera "Death in Venice," based on Mann's short story.

In Vienna, critics have devoted columns to an assessment of his novels and essays.

East Germany has programmed celebrations including a special cabinet meeting at East Berlin's Staatsoper and a screening of all the movies made after his works at Weimar, where "Lotte in Weimar," his novel about Goethe, was set.

Everywhere, scholars are giving lectures about Mann or discussing his importance in seminars. Publishers have been weighing in, in the East with a new 10-volume edition of his collected works, in the West with the first, 1,200-page volume of a definitive monograph on the writer by Peter de Mendelssohn, ultimately to run to several thousand pages.

East Germany will put out a series of Thomas Mann postage stamps. Laibach has created a 10,000-mark Thomas Mann literary prize.

All this celebrating would be incomplete without a dissenting note. It was provided by an essay in West Germany's most widely read newsmagazine, Der Spiegel, where Hans-Joachim Lauth, a Munich-based literary critic, relevant, publicly unsound and personally pompous.

The charge of literary treachery, founded on Thomas Mann's steering clear of contemporary problems in his fiction, is neither here nor there in the view of other critics.

Mann supported the Reich's ambitions under the Kaiser and democracy only under the Weimar Republic. But the Der Spiegel polemicist failed to credit Mann for his public stand against the Nazis when they were on the rise, and his decision to become an exile when they took over.

It is true enough that Mann, the 1929 Nobel Prize winner, was a solemn, awe-inspiring public figure. But to the charge of pomposity, the experts' answer is that the writer deliberately cast himself in the role of a guru to enhance the poor opinion the Germans used to hold of their contemporary men of letters.

Certainly, Mann was a proud man and aware of his high rank. The current celebrations are a public recognition of his rank.

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Subpoenas issued to four filmmakers, allegedly seen with leaders of the terrorist Weather Underground group, formerly known as the Weathermen, were withdrawn Thursday. The U.S. attorney in Los Angeles gave no reason for the action. Those subpoenaed were cinematographer Richard W. Haines, who was an Oscar-nominated director for "Who's the Wolf?", documentary film producer Emile de Antonio; Wexler's son Jeff and Mary Lampson.

Ingrid Humley, who divorced her husband, Chet Hunter, in 1950, 14 years before his death, is suing his estate for more than \$200,000. She charges that he failed to make full alimony payments—she wants \$200,000 in damages and \$15,553 in alimony.

Relics of the 17th-century Irish martyr Oliver Plunkett were turned to Ireland Thursday from Britain under conditions of strict secrecy. Archbishop of Armagh and primate of Ireland, Plunkett was drawn and quartered in London in 1681 after being accused of involvement in the "Popish plot," a Protestant fabrication to kill King Charles II. The relics had been in an abbey near Bath for 90 years—they are now in Armagh. Plunkett is to be canonized by Pope Paul on Oct. 12.

Actor John Wayne is in a dispute with the American Indians and Vietnamese. Wayne wrote a letter to the South Vietnamese Premier Nguyen Cao Ky, who has expressed desire to set up a timber farm for refugees, and then the Papago Indian land in Arizona. Wayne said he wanted to set up a timber farm on potential land. Wayne discussed the letter on W. J. said that the actor offered him \$100,000 to buy the land. Wayne said the 17,000 acres mentioned in the letter referred to his own near Stanfield, Ariz. Wayne said the potential for timber on the land was good. Wayne said he had been replying from Ky.

The autobiography of E. Hughes by Clifford Hughes, published in Spanish. His editor, Jose of Sydney, publishing house the announcement. Hughes may said that 20,000 copies of the first edition of the "Autobiography of E. Hughes" were printed. The book carries a subtitle "A novel."

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